

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. V.—No. 8.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

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N.B.—No Prizes were offered at this Exhibition.

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Yokohama, January 31, 1874.

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Yokohama, Dec. 8, 1873.

26ins.

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

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VOL. V.—No. 8.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM

MARRIAGE.

At Yokohama, on the 14th February, 1874, by W. C. Van Oordt, H. N. M. Acting-Consul, and by the Rev. P. Veder, Dr. T. W. BEUKEMA, to Miss S. C. TOEWATER.

Notes of the Week.

THE storm has burst over Hizen and Saga. Fighting has begun and the Imperial troops have been worsted in the first brush. We wish it had been otherwise, because this slight success will encourage the disaffected. But is not greatly to be wondered at. They are a large body and can only have been attacked by a small one. When the large reinforcements of Imperial troops arrive in the field the tables will in all probability be turned immediately. The overtures made by the Saga to the Satsuma men have been rejected, and the great clan remains loyal. Shimadzu Saburo, attended by some of his chief and trusty followers, has gone down on a special mission from the Mikado to Kagoshima, Okubo, Minister of the interior, has also left for Hizen, and further reinforcements of troops have been despatched. The capital is quiet and public business goes on as usual, though there is no concealment attempted of the gravity of the situation. By this, however, we do not mean any apprehension that the rebellion will spread or be attended with success. It is quite otherwise. The Government is confident of its power to quell it, and that, within a moderate space of time. The probabilities are that the members of the Government who have repaired to the disaffected provinces, whither they have gone with a strong desire, and probably express instructions, to avoid as much as possible the shedding of blood, will, after the first success in the field, call on the rebels to lay down their arms, and on condition of their doing this (possibly of surrendering them,) promise an enquiry into such grievances as are complained of, though punishments for the disloyalty of using arms against the Government will surely fall somewhere. As we write Nagasaki is said positively to be in the hands of the rebels, which we doubt, but in any case our fear is rather that mischief will be done in the town than that they will succeed in holding it long.

The telegram we published this morning and republish below is not quite clear. Thus:—The *Ringdove* is said to have passed Shimonoseki at 4.30 p. m. on Thursday. This would involve her having made the run of 250 miles in nineteen hours, as she left Kobe at 9 p. m. on Wednesday; and she is a slow boat. Again:—"The *New York* and *Zadkia* left full of troops and officers for Hizen yesterday morning (i. e. Wednesday,) and at the end it is stated" *New York* arrived at Fukuoka at 3.30 p. m. yesterday" (i. e. Wednesday.) It is impossible that the *New York* should have run from Kobe on Wednesday morning to Fukuoka (distance 300 miles) by 3.30 of the same day. Was it that she left Kobe on Tuesday morning? The *Stonevall* seems to have been a week reaching Kobe,—a long passage, indeed.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister has issued the following.

A PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency Sanjo Daijo daijin has made the following communication to the Chiji of Yedo. It has been communicated to the people of Yedo through the Kochô:—

TO OKUBO, CHIJU OF YEDO.

News has been received that since the end of January the samurai of the Saga Ken have assembled in a tumultuous manner to the cry of 'war with Corea' and of 'the restoration

of feudality.' The Government, having resolved to re-establish order, have sent down to the west Okubo, Minister for Home Affairs, with other officers of the Department. He is accompanied by officers of the Judicial Department and by a military force.

They left on the 14th instant, and it is believed that order will be restored in a very short time. It is publicly reported that it was the intention of the Saga samurai, by the cries of "War with Corea" and "Restoration of Feudality," to influence and draw to them the like-minded persons of the neighbouring *ken*, but the samurai of the adjacent *ken* have not joined themselves to them. Even in a place like Kagoshima where it is said that unusual opinions are somewhat in vogue, there has been perfect quiet since the return of Saigo Taisho to that *ken*. Hayashi Daijo of the Home Department has reported to this effect from actual observation. Later reports state that this quiet condition is still preserved.

There were at one time some disquieting rumours with regard to Kochi (Tosa) but it was found upon investigation that they were to a large extent unfounded. At the present time everything is perfectly quiet.

The assailants of Iwakura Udaïjin were arrested before ten days had elapsed. On examination, they confessed their guilt. As it is possible, however, that there may be other dangerous attempts of a similar character, the authorities have been warned to make a strict search for all suspicious persons.

The Udaïjin's wounds were but slight. He is already recovered and will be able to attend to business in a few days.

Shimadzu Junii hearing of the state of Kiushiu asked leave to go down to assist in maintaining order. The Emperor was much gratified at this proof of his loyal feelings and despatched him to the *ken* of Kagoshima for which place he will leave in a few days. Any suspicions which may have been excited by Shimadzu's movements are quite uncalled for, and should not be entertained.

The Capital is perfectly quiet. Even after the attack upon Iwakura, the officials have attended actively to public business. Attention has also been paid to the safety of the capital and at present additional levies of police are arriving in Yedo, so that there is no cause whatever for apprehension.

Of course, the public policy of the Government remains unaltered. As above stated they are devoting their attention to the task of restoring order. The local authorities should be actuated by the same spirit, and each person discharge his duties single-mindedly. If, however, any violent or worthless persons should attempt to propagate dangerous opinions within your jurisdiction and excite trouble among the people, it would create an ill effect if the chief official left his post. Every one should therefore remain firm at his post, and do all he can to maintain order.

SANJO DAIJO DAIJIN.

The subjoined has also been published.

Nisshin Shinjishi, February 20th, 1874.

ADDRESS OF THE MIKADO TO SHIMADZU HISAMITSU JU NII.

You Hisamitsu, feeling anxious about the condition of the Western provinces, have lately more than once expressed a desire to proceed to the *ken* of Kagoshima. I appreciate your loyal motives, and although it is hard to dispense with your presence at my side at a time when the press of public business is so great, as it appears that under the circumstances there is no other alternative, you will proceed to your *ken* at once, and

exert yourself to the best of your ability. You are expected to return to Yedo as soon after as you possibly can.

[Shimadzu had previously addressed the Mikado upon the state of things in the West. He left by the mail steamer of the 17th early in the morning accompanied by his chief retainers only.—ED. *Nishin Shinjishi*.]

Kobe, February 19th, 6.30 P.M.

Thursday, Communication with Nagasaki stopped on Monday, 16th Shimonoseki reported right to Fukuoka and is still so. Reports of fighting at Saga have been received, the disaffected *samurai* having attacked and beaten the Imperial troops. The castle and several places in Saga are reported to be burnt down, the Telegraph Office said to be untouched. The *Ringdove* received sudden orders and left last night for Nagasaki. Shimonoseki announced her passing at 4.30 P.M. to-day.

The *New York* and *Zadkia* left full of troops and officers for Hizen yesterday morning. The ram *Stonewall* and two men-of-war arrived from Yokohama this morning; not yet left. The Vice-Governor of Saga and a few troops cut their way through the *Samourai* ranks and made good their escape to camp of Imperial troops at Mitsumaken between Fukuoka and Kokura. Imperial troops are awaiting reinforcements, the numbers said to be increasing. *New York* arrived at Fukuoka at 3.30 P.M. yesterday.

THE *Hochi Shimbun*, quoted by the *Gazette*, has the following:—

There are in Saga Ken three parties—the Seikanto, Hōrinto and Chiusanto. The two first seem to be opposed to each other:—the first wishing to approach Tokei with the view of ousting the present ministers, and then going to Corea; the Hōrinto will protect the Emperor, but they want to come to Tokei to drive out the ministry. The Corean business is not of much consequence to them. The Chiusanto offer to join the other two if they will but settle their difference and agree on a defined line of policy.

Yeto Shimpei, one of the late *Sangi*, arrived just at the time of the outbreak; and the *samurai* at once went to him, and asked his opinion on what they had done? He answered them favorably, and told them that in a few days Soeshima would arrive; at which intelligence they expressed their pleasure, shouting for joy. Ever since they have protected Yeto, day and night, with a guard of 50 men.

The editor of *Hochi Shimbun* thinks that Yeto is apparently yielding to them, that he may gradually calm their excitement, and restore them to tranquillity.

The last paragraph does not appear to us to be very clear.

Half the barracks of the Hiroshima garrison have been burnt. This is supposed to be connected with the rising in the West.

The army station of Hiroshima Chindai was set on fire about 12 o'clock, A.M., on the 5th instant.—*Gazette*.

THE *Gazette* publishes the following telegrams from Fukuoka received on the 16th and 17th instant, respectively at Yedo:—

Last night, at midnight, fighting commenced between the *samurai* of Saga Ken and the Imperial soldiers.

On the night of the 15th, half of the regiment of Kumamoto Chindai escorted the Kenrei of Saga Ken by sea to the castle (formerly Nebeshima's headquarters). The Saga *samurai* surrounded the castle and attacked the soldiers, who were helpless, their comrades who were to have come by land, not having arrived.

We wait for Okubo Kiyo. We will act to the best of our judgment under the circumstances.

We have been requested to draw attention to a project, formed among the members of the congregation which usually assembles every Sunday at the Gaiety Theatre, for the erection of a building more suitable for the purposes of public worship, and exclusively dedicated to the service of religion. We have much pleasure in complying with the request. It is obvious that a congregation which is already large, and is constantly increasing, will only be content to resort to such a building

as that at present in use so long as the expense of rearing another, consecrated to sacred purposes alone, is too heavy for it to bear. And when the building temporarily used, whatever secular purposes it may blamelessly fulfil, is one of necessarily uncongenial association to those who frequent it for religious purposes, their desire to possess some structure at once more convenient and more in harmony with their views, is both natural and laudable. The gentleman who have been entrusted with the collection of the necessary funds, and with an explanation of the intentions of the promoters of the scheme, are Dr. Elliot, Messrs. Stone, J. Ballagh, Fletcher and Henderson.

MONDAY, the 16th instant, was observed as a fête day in honour of the marriage of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH with the PRINCESS MARIE OF RUSSIA. The British vessels were gaily dressed, and there being no saluting man-of-war in harbour, a *feu de joie* was fired by the Battalion of Royal Marines at noon. Sir Harry S. Parkes entertained the diplomatic corps at dinner in the evening.

THE *Hokai Maru* engaged by the Government for the transportation of troops sailed hence on Saturday, the 14th instant, for the purpose of embarking large numbers of men at Osaka.

THIS afternoon a case was heard at the German Consulate, before Ed. Zappe, Esq., Consul, and Messrs. Aug. Evers and H. Ohl, Assessors, in which Tsujia Jusaboro sued Messrs. Schultze, Reiss & Co., in the sum of \$2,100 bargain money, deposited on a contract made between the two parties, for the delivery of 5,000 cases of kerosene oil in 250 days. From the evidence it appeared that the term of delivery had been changed after the making of the agreement into one hundred and fifty days, and, as was alleged by the plaintiff, by the banto of the defendants, and with their knowledge. Owing to the non-delivery of the goods, within this latter term the case was laid. It was proved to the Court that the change had been made from 250 into 150; but by whom could not be ascertained. The Court, after consultation, gave in their decision in favour of the defendants.—*Herald*.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society held yesterday evening Mr. Satow read a paper upon the Shinto Shrines of Ise. A discussion ensued in which Dr. Hepburn, Sir Harry Parkes, Mr. Von Brandt and others took part, as relating chiefly to the origin and nature of the Shintoo religion.

WE read the following in the *Times* Berlin correspondence of the 20th December: "It is not improbable that the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, the third son of the Emperor of Russia, who has just returned from a voyage round the world, will shortly set out on another trip. His Imperial Highness was married a short time since to Mademoiselle Alexandrine Zonkouske, a niece of Herr Von Reuter the Russian Finance Minister. On declining to consent to a divorce he was induced to undertake a prolonged journey "which does not seem to have shaken his resolve."

"Professor" Vanek, a famous *prestidigateur*, made his first appearance in Yokohama at the Gaiety Theatre during the week after an interval of some years. A great variety of clever tricks was exhibited and a crowded audience testified to the dexterity and ability of the artist. We shall take another opportunity of noticing Mr. Vanek's performances.

LOT No. 50, on the Foreign Concession, with house and godowns formerly in the possession of Messrs. C. Thorel & Co., was sold yesterday by Messrs. C. A. Fletcher & Co. to Mr. F. Da Roza, for \$20,500.

A RUNNING match between Mr. A. H. Dare and Mr. Jaquemot, Jr., took place on Saturday afternoon, the 14th instant, the prize being a pretty centre table ornament. Mr. Dare clearly possessed the advantage of speed and endurance and won by about a hundred yards.

THE Acting Agent of the *Messageries Maritimes* has received a telegram announcing the departure of the S.S. *Nil* with the European Mails from Hongkong on the 16th instant. The Mail may be expected in Yokohama on or about Monday next.

As we go to press we hear on good authority that the latest orders from Yedo despatched to the seat of the troubles are more stern than those with which Okubo and others were entrusted.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

17th February, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 15th February, 1874.

Passengers,.....24,233.	Amount.....\$6,981.99
Goods, Parcels, &c.....	596.61

Total.....\$7,578.30

Average per mile per week \$421.02.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Number of Passengers 25,363. Amount \$7,797.10.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The wish we have so often expressed that our Amateurs would, if only for once, leave the beaten track of farce and burlesque in which they have hitherto walked—we might almost say rollicked—and hazard the performance of a drama representing real life, was fulfilled on Tuesday evening last, when, under the special direction of Mr. George Pauncefort, they produced Tom Taylor's play "Still Waters run deep." The answer invariably given hitherto to our wish has been that the female parts in such pieces present insuperable difficulties, and that with whatever success the male characters might be filled, inevitable failure would overtake the piece on this account. While conceding that the objection was not without weight, we have still always believed that it was a question of difficulty, not of impossibility, and the performance of last Tuesday evening must, we think, be held to justify us entirely. True, that the corps had the unusual advantage of a special training under Mr. Pauncefort's skilled advice and untiring assiduity, and was thus placed in a position of doing far more, and far better, than would otherwise have been within its power. But we shall claim that this advantage extends no further than the improvement of the piece, and can in no sense be held to justify those who denied the possibility or probable success of such performance without this assistance. Be this, however, as it may, the entertainment of Tuesday last was so great a success that all question is now set at rest as to the power of the corps to place on the stage such pieces as we refer to, and the possession of this power imposes responsibilities on it which must be held at once to do it honour, and to justify us in expecting from it a repetition of some similar effort to that which ensured the success of the evening under review.

The play performed on this occasion is so well known and such a favourite on the English stage, that it is unnecessary to give a sketch of the plot. It is, like nearly everything good on the modern English stage, French in its origin, and is founded on a story by C. de Bernard called *Le Paratonnerre*. It is also characteristically French in its plot, and but for a simple and unforced yet pleasing dialogue, unfolding the action by almost imperceptible steps, the early and, it must be confessed, distasteful, advances made to Mrs. Mildmay by Harkesley, calculated as they are to grate harshly upon the sensibilities of an English audience, might well make the success of such a play doubtful. The character of John Mildmay (Mr. Pauncefort) is well conceived and developed with great skill. It is also an extremely attractive character, as we think; and, if national vanity do not mislead us, a specially English one. Devoted, patient, calm, frank and brave, Mildmay, with full knowledge of Harkesley's character and intentions, yet bides his time until everything is ripe for unmasking the villain, asserting his own position, and appealing to the affection and higher nature of

his foolish and erring, yet not guilty, wife, who has, up to that time, so ill understood the merits of her generous husband and so little learned to distinguish between the false and the true, as to permit her heart to wander from its real path, and seek in the seductive attentions which Harkesley pays her some compensation for a life made uninteresting by her own immaturity of feeling, and her want of appreciation of the merits of her partner.

It is clear that in such a plot as the play presents we are brought face to face with some of the higher emotions of our nature. Mildmay's pain and disappointment at finding that, but a year after his marriage, his wife no longer loves him—if, indeed, her slight nature ever knew what true love is—his patience under the dictation and taunts of Mrs. Stemhold—his manly scorn of a creature like Harkesley—a scorn but little tinged with bitterness, however, and utterly free from passion or malignity,—his calm and quiet courage in grappling with Harkesley—an extremely venomous fellow, by the way, as he shows himself in his dealings with Mrs. Stemhold—all these qualities make Mildmay a really interesting flesh-and-blood man. Nor is Mrs. Stemhold without attractions or undeserving of sympathy. Harkesley has gained and betrayed her affections, and, thanks to the letters of hers which he has in his possession, holds her reputation in his hand. If wounded vanity, and the desire to gratify her own revenge on him, are primary motive powers in her action, so also is a jealous care of her niece's honour, and an unaffected horror at Harkesley's intended villainy. These are complex emotions, and even the loss of respect for her former lover does not necessarily utterly destroy a woman's love. It is impossible to feel very much interest in Mrs. Mildmay's character, however much anxiety her situation may excite. She possesses no intellectual merit, and permits the approaches of Harkesley with so little remonstrance that it is not easy to lean towards her. It must be remembered, of course, that she is young, handsome, vain and disappointed; though the latter, perhaps, by her own fault. Yet the thought to a young woman of twenty that life can promise her no more enjoyment, still less, love, may well canker the heart, and change and embitter the character to its uttermost fibre. When, under these circumstances, the false glitter of such tinsel as adorns Harkesley's manners, misleads her, the sympathies are excited in her favour, and one hopes that the sin of her mind will be her only fault. Harkesley is from first to last detestable. Heartless in his relations to women, false in his dealings with men, impudent, cunning and treacherous, he is a man who might deceive the unwary or unsuspecting, but, for whom, when once found out, there neither is, nor should be, any mercy. Potter alone remains, and he is a mere fog.

And now as regards the players. On the whole there was a vast improvement—more ease and life, more nature, more points effectively made, everywhere marks of careful training and patient study. Mr. Pauncefort played John Mildmay far better than he looked it, and we suspect that such adverse criticism as he encountered arose far more from the latter than the former cause. He won interest and sympathy at once, and did not lose them, as far as we remember, for one moment during the whole evening. Harkesley's part requires the greatest bravery to take, because the feelings of an audience are at once aroused against him. Mr. Sutton exhibited this bravery and certainly has no reason to regret it. He wanted a little more ease, a little more grace (he must improve his bow) and a little more force, notably in the last scene, when he was simply nowhere. But he did extremely well, and we hope to see him again in a more attractive part. Lieut. Tracy deserves high credit as Mrs. Stemhold, though he must pardon us for saying that he looked too old and might have been made up far more attractively. We can pay him no higher compliment than when we say that the audience not only did not laugh at his more sentimental speeches and postures, but was—let us say, almost—touched by them. The distresses of the heart of an unmarried lady of uncertain age, played by a man, usually excite roars of laughter in an audience, and it is a feat to escape them—though we trembled at the touch of "John Mildmay you are a gentleman," when the whole barrel of gunpowder nearly went off. Miss

Ella Herbert, as *Mrs. Mildmay*, showed a great improvement, though some one must be held responsible for the shocking extravagance with which she was painted and powdered in the first act. She was graceful, extremely well "got up," and made several capital points. Mr. Vernon as *Mr. Potter*, was very good—indeed, he is always good. But he must narrow things a little. Old *Potter* is, in position, at least, a gentleman; or, at all events, a man in a good easy position of middle class life. Did any such man ever come down to dinner in such a waistcoat, or with such relations between his coat and waistcoat as those of Mr. Vernon's? This is farce,—quite right for farce,—but not right for a little play representing real life. In almost everything else Mr. Vernon was more than irreproachable, he was admirable. The other characters are too humble to deserve individual notice.

The entertainment was an excellent one and did the amateurs and their "coach" high credit. It is easy to find fault with performances like this, and we would not make praise too cheap, neither can we pretend to the art of making blame gracious. Yet we have few words but those of praise for the performance of Tuesday evening, and they are very sincerely employed.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

VIII.

THE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

OF all the studies pursued by Japanese students, that of language is of the greatest general importance. Classified science, industrial and fine art, legal knowledge, technical skill, are all important and necessary, but thorough knowledge of the language by which these are attained, and in which they are expressed, is at once the foundation, framework, and never finished but ever rising tower of a true student's education.

The position of language in the Japanese system of education is unique. It differs from that of any country in Europe or America. The foundations of a liberal, even of a scientific education at home rest upon a knowledge of the classics, which are dead languages. Whether studied thoroughly for mental discipline, for their literature, for the perfection of their form, the beauty of their expression, or for the purpose of mastering the technicalities of science or law, they are studies as dead languages which cannot yield the student a knowledge of those discoveries in physical science which have revolutionized the world and have made modern life what it is. They are to one a statue, to another a dry root, to another the Gate Beautiful, to another a mine of unsmelted ore from which metal may be obtained, but which can be made only into tools.

The Japanese student of one of the great modern languages finds in it a storehouse of ideas and expressions, of perfect models of literary form and expression. He discovers a mine veined with precious ore, a quarry of amassed knowledge which is the slow deposit of centuries. All the modern conquests, even those of yesterday over the dim borderland of the unknown, are his if he will have them. Last, but not least, the knowledge of this wonderful language gives him the power to get material gain, and makes him rich in the ready currency of living speech.

Herein the Japanese youth differs from the western boy. The average western boy goes to school because his parents bid him go, and remains there because they command him. He cannot see the benefit of all the training so carefully bestowed upon him, and usually it is only by the unwearied vigilance and anxiety of his parents that he accomplishes his tasks and obtains an education. An adult student may need neither whip, spur nor bribe; a boy often needs all.

The Japanese boy on the contrary sees the immediate benefit of his labour. Before his eyes are instances of promotion, honour and life-long reward bestowed upon young men proficient in foreign languages. His own language is so difficult to master in its written and higher spoken form that the study of a foreign tongue seems easy. At every step he learns not about dead Romans and buried Greeks, but about living realities. He hears a spoken language which he knows is not only a key to untold treasures of knowledge, but also to honour, success and pecuniary reward.

We assume that the incomparable value of the study of a foreign language is believed in by all interested directly or indirectly in the subject of education in Japan. What then is the best method of teaching it? Since life is so short and time so precious, which is the shortest road to complete mastery of the language? Let us take the English language as the object of study, and let us suppose the Japanese student has no opportunity to visit England or America, but must remain in Japan all his life.

Before we attempt an answer to the question propounded above, let us note the manner in which the study of the English language is at present pursued in Japan. We shall not refer to any one school, either government or private. In hundreds of schools in Japan of both these kinds the following is substantially the "system" pursued.

The youth is equipped with spelling-book or alphabet-card, and begins to learn the name, the sound, and the shape of each letter, all at once; and in most cases *from a Japanese teacher!* He is then taught to spell, though knowing only the name, and but one of the several sounds, belonging to each letter. He also learns to write the letters. He then begins "*Bellinger's Modern Conversations*"—one of the very worst books with which he can ruin his memory. This book is a compendium of "travel talk" suited to an adult, a traveller and a cockney; but not for a boy or even a man of good common sense. It contains words in its first vocabulary which very few English-speaking people have ever heard, or are likely to hear. Then follow many words and phrases which are warranted to make any Japanese who uses them a subject of merriment among foreigners. After all the labour expended on this book, a very small proportion of its "conversations" can ever be used by a Japanese boy in actual life. Then follows the study of reading books, which being made for English or American children, of from four to ten years old, are very good for them, but in many cases utterly unsuited to Japanese boys who have left their toys behind them. The matter of these books is often as unsuitable as their form. Children's talk which no grammar or dictionary can analyze, or interpreter translate, or teacher explain clearly to a Japanese boy, abounds throughout. Dissertations on rats, cats, dogs, mice, and dolls are numerous. The disconnected, abrupt, exclamatory and interrogative style of language which is that of the conversation of real life, and as such easily understood by the children whose vernacular it is, becomes absurd, unintelligible and utterly untranslatable to a Japanese boy. Perhaps on the very first page and on every succeeding one throughout the book, the oblique moods, participles, irregular forms, redundant auxiliaries and particles of speech abound, to the utter confusion of a boy who knows nothing of their force or the structure of any language, not excepting his own, which he has absorbed, and has never studied analytically, or even critically examined. He spends a year or two on these wretched books, unless he is disgusted before that time. Often

the study of grammar is begun soon after the alphabet is learned, and usually within the first year of the student's course.

What an "English Grammar" is, all intelligent persons know who have survived the tortures of this rack. To attempt the writing of a logical and symmetrical grammar of a composite language like the English, which is a conglomerate of the Germanic, Romance and classical languages, and which is developing daily by growth on many continents and amid many tongues, seems a task calculated to make an imbecile of the man who attempts it. This opinion, which we hold in all sincerity, has been confirmed after having examined or used a number of these modern delusions. The English of these abominations is usually of the very worst, and their vocabulary of the most barbarous and uncouth character. They are relics of the middle ages when Latin was the basis of all education. The student finds words which his tongue cannot master, or his memory retain. The rules are usually far too numerous and many a one is engulfed in such a sea of exceptions that it can be accepted only on faith and not on sight. No two grammars will agree. Instead of clear analysis, nearly everything in them is arbitrary assertion.

The only grammar which a Japanese student should use should be a grammar written by an English-speaking scholar to whom English is vernacular, and who knows also the Japanese language thoroughly. Or, let the Japanese student cut out from the English grammar all the tables of inflections, the lists of adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections, and commit them to memory. If he have a good teacher and a good interpreter, he need no more help of grammar.

The method of acquiring the English language which we recommend, and of which we earnestly beg a trial, in one of the Government schools, is the following.

A genuine teacher should be given a class of boys who know nothing of the English letters or language as learned from Japanese. He should first teach the boys the *sounds* of every letter of the alphabet before they are allowed to see one of them written. The different sound of the vowels, the initial and final sounds of each consonant, the sounds peculiarly difficult to a Japanese, such as l, v, and the final mutes at the ends of words, should be learned with the pupil's own eye and ear from the lips of the teacher. The sounds being thoroughly mastered, they should learn the letters of the alphabet, not by their names only, but by their sounds also. The very first step in the progress of acquiring a knowledge of the spoken English language is a *thorough* mastery of all its sounds. We do not believe that there are twenty Japanese in this empire who have that knowledge.

After the mastery of the elementary sounds the student should listen to short phrases pronounced slowly at first, then more rapidly, by their teacher. These should be of a kind easily understood without dictionary or interpreter. After training the ear in this way, the same phrases should be written and their reproduction on the lips of the scholar should be watched by the teacher, who should guard against any error in mis-pronunciation.

After this, a phrase-book containing phrases such as English-speaking people *use in Japan*. They should be on Japanese subjects in English words. They should treat of what the scholar is already familiar with by experience. The construction and analysis of a sentence, its *interrogative*, inverted, conjunctive, dependent, abbreviated and expanded forms, should be taught, thoroughly and with continual practice. Through the combination

and permutation of a few dozen of words, the student should learn as many hundreds of expressions. The rule for the acquisition of a spoken language is expressed in the formula, "*iterum iterumque*," "*mutatis mutandis*." After the mastery of the phrase book, the students should be made to talk to each other on various subjects, the speakers in the dialogues being prompted by the teacher. So far the understanding and use of the spoken language.

The next step which might be taken at the same time that the phrase-book is fairly begun, is the mastery of the written or book language. We would propose the use of a carefully graded series of reading-books containing no children's or infant's talk, no poetry, no comedy or tragedy, but lessons giving useful information on various simple subjects. All the language in the first and second books should be in the third person and in the indicative. Gradually in the other books of the series, the participles, emphatic and continuative forms of the verbs, the subjunctive and potential moods, etc, should be introduced, until the general principles of grammar are well illustrated. Then the student should begin the reading and systematic study of the standard and classic works of the English language, beginning with simple narratives. Grammar, as a separate study, disjointed from correct texts, should not be attempted. The writing of English should not be begun until the students by considerable reading has no models but correct ones. Spelling should be mainly in connection with the reading lesson.

The student should read throughout his entire course the standard works of the best English and American writers. At the end of his course he will have been acquiring a stock of fertilizing ideas, of useful information, and will have so accustomed his mind and tongue and pen to correct models that he will make no other mistakes than those likely to arise from the influence of his own language, and his own native modes of thought. At all events, he will be saved from the ruinous effect of bad models.

It must be remembered by those who may be disposed to condemn our method as impracticable, that nine-tenths of Japanese boys beginning the study of English are over twelve years of age, and are already possessed of a fair education in their own language. They are past the age of babyhood and of playthings, and can appreciate ideas and information. It will, of course, be seen that we consider a genuine skilled teacher a necessity from the beginning, when the pupils should be under the same teacher for one year at least. Above a certain stage of progress, the judicious change of teachers is beneficial.

We believe that such a method of teaching the English language, or any foreign language, is both natural and easy, and would make the *mastery* of the language possible. Such an achievement as the *complete mastery* of the written and spoken English language by a Japanese, we have not yet witnessed. If there is one Japanese who has done both, we have not met him. There are many Japanese who can talk English very well, others who can translate English books into Japanese, a few who can write good English, but that native of Japan who can read, write and speak with fluency and accuracy, and is versed in the idioms and literature of the English language, who can read miscellaneous books or newspapers with ease,—the native of Japan who has made these attainments is evidently hiding his light under a bushel, for we have not seen or heard of him, though possibly our readers may have that pleasure.

We believe that the present "system" of studying foreign languages in Japan is grossly defective and waste-

ful of time. At least one half of the time spent on grammars such as are used in the schools of Japan, is utterly wasted, and the same criticism may justly be made upon that given to reading books, especially those so full of rhetorical and emotional language which can only be understood by a native. It is a strange idea that lingers even in the minds of some teachers that the study of a foreign language is one of words only. Hence it is foolishly supposed that a book full of monosyllables or little words is in all cases much easier to understand than one in which polysyllables frequently occur. To a child learning the written form of his own vernacular this may be true. To a mature youth learning a foreign language the case is totally different. To him the words are not the greatest difficulty. The structure is almost everything to him. With language in the narrative forms, with all oblique moods, all dependent sentences avoided, books on serious subjects if so written might be put into his hands at once.

We therefore plead for the introduction into the schools of such books as will treat only of serious and entertaining subjects in simple style, not torturing the language into an unnatural string of monosyllables, but presenting good language naturally. Further we plead for entertaining standard literature to replace the study of needless books of grammar. The only possible way for a Japanese to talk and write like an English-speaking person is to have the same sub-stratum, the same primitive foundation, of ideas; and these can be formed in the mind only by a study of our literature. So long as the scholar or interpreter is baffled and stumbles at idioms and allusions to which grammar or dictionary affords no clue, so long is his preparatory training defective.

It will be a good day for education in Japan when any good system is adopted and faithfully tried in the schools, whether it be the Ollendorf, the Pendegrast Mastery, the Marcel system, or the one which we have suggested. At present, in the majority of the schools in Japan, there is no good method used. In most cases the "teachers" are those who have never attacked a foreign language themselves; and in many more instances, the only system followed is in the use of the reading and phrase-books which are so utterly unsuited to the purpose, so unnecessarily difficult, and full of bad examples and useless poetry, and not only expensive, but wasteful of time to the student who succeeds in plodding through them. There are some who favour the use of reading books made for foreign children still in their pinafores, by Japanese boys and grown girls, because of the thin, and occasionally rather thick, coat of the sugar of religion upon the nauseous pill. This method of smuggling religion into secular education has its own reward, and succeeds, we think, in doing far more harm than good to the cause of true religion.

We have not in this paper treated of the differences that occasionally arise from the divergent views and practice of English and American text-books and teachers. The difference in standards of reference, orthography, and pronunciation, though in reality few and small among educated men in both countries, reaches an unpleasant maximum when men who have never before taught, travelled, or who are not given to reflection, begin to teach a language of which they know little or nothing by critical study, and whose infallible criteria are in their own mouths.

The Englishman who has never before been outside of his own shire is surprised to find that Americans can speak good English if they try, but he has little mercy on American text-books, even when of the best kind, and

will distract his class by abusing the book, and condemning as "Americanisms" expressions found in English books whose worth has preserved them for centuries. On the other hand the rural American, whose proverbial national vanity fully equals in ostentatious ignorance the more intensely cherished, but less loudly expressed, convictions of the superiority of all things English entertained by the Englishman, is convinced that British books and teachers are entirely wrong when they differ with him. He will wonder why the Japanese tolerate a teacher who spells honour with an u, and who have little respect for Webster. Among properly qualified teachers however, who have no brogue, who avoid slang, who are sure-tongued with their aspirates, whose reading is the best produced by the writers and scholars of both continents, who can point out the slightly different usages of the two nations without condemning them as wilful errors, and who are not consumed with national vanity, there will be no serious difference in method or results. It is no benefit to a Japanese to be confirmed in a habit of ejaculating volleys of "d'ye see," and "you know," or "I guess," and "is that so?" The mannerisms of either nation are not the excellencies. The present difference in the manners and modes of speech of the two peoples is most probably fixed and permanent, and the attempt on either side to exaggerate, to caricature, or to denounce them before the Japanese is productive of only harm to ourselves and of injury to them.

All this may be equivalent to a repetition of our former plea, that none but the best teachers of both countries should be employed to teach in Japanese schools. Our labour will not be in vain if we live to see that hoped-for day.

If certain reforms suggested in previous articles cannot be carried out, because they involve expense, it should be borne in mind that the one we now recommend will ensure a *saving in dollars, cents, and time*, with the advantage of results many-fold greater than those gained under the present irrational and wasteful system.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

I.—KAISEIGAKKO AT TOKIO (1ST DAIGAKKU).

1. 15 Teachers.
 - 2 Japanese. }
 - 13 Foreigners. }
 - A. Jurisprudence and Philosophy.
 - 1 English and 4 American teachers.
 - B. Technology.
 - 4 French teachers.
 - C. Mining.
 - 4 German teachers.
2. 236 students.
 - A. Jurisprudence (preparatory).
 - 1st class..... 10 students.
 - 2nd „ 15 „
 - B. Philosophy (preparatory).
 - 1st class..... 20 students.
 - 2nd „ 18 „
 - 3rd „ 20 „
 - C. Technology (preparatory).
 - Lower class of 3 years ... 10 students.
 - Upper class of 1 year ... 16 „
 - Lower class of 1 year ... 24 „
 - D. Mining.
 - 3rd class..... 11 students.
 - E. Mining (preparatory).
 - 1st class..... 11 students.
 - 2nd „ 7 „
 - 3rd „ 17 „

F. Manufacturing (preparatory).

Sixth class, upper portion, ...28 students.

Sixth class, lower portion, ...24 "

(Besides, there are several students not included in the classes.)

II.—IGAKKO (SCHOOL OF MEDICINE) AT TOKIO.

1. 19 Teachers.

11 Japanese. }

8 German. }

A. Medicine and Surgery.

2 teachers.

B. Anatomy.

1 teacher.

C. Natural History and Mathematics.

1 teacher.

D. Physics and Chemistry.

1 teacher.

E. Latin and German.

1 teacher.

F. German and Arithmetic.

1 teacher.

G. Pharmacy.

1 teacher.

2. 242 students.

A. Main studies.

6th class..... 34 students.

7th " 1 "

10th " 33 "

B. Preparatory studies.

1st class 7 students.

2nd " 47 "

3rd " 57 "

4th " 46 "

C. Hospital 17 "**III.—IGAKKO (SCHOOL OF MEDICINE) AT NAGASAKI (5TH DAIGAKKU).**

1. 10 Teachers.

7 Japanese. }

3 Foreigners. }

A. Medicine.

2 Dutch teachers.

B. German and Latin.

1 German teacher.

2. 74 students.

A. Main Studies.

7th class 5 students.

8th " 11 "

9th " 13 "

10th " 12 "

B. Preparatory studies.

4th class 33 students.

IV.—SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT TOKIO (1ST DAIGAKKU).

1. 32 Teachers.

17 Japanese. }

15 Foreigners. }

A. English language.

5 English and 2 American teachers.

B. French language.

3 French teachers.

C. German language.

3 German teachers.

D. Russian language.

1 Russian teacher.

E. Chinese language.

1 Chinese teacher.

2. 542 students.

A. English language, upper degree.

1st class..... 28 students.

2nd " 24 "

B. English language, lower degree.

1st class..... 29 students.

2nd " 29 "

3rd " 28 "

4th " No. 1 37 "

4th " No. 2 33 "

4th " No. 3 28 "

Classes not passed } 58 "

the examination }

C. French language, upper degree.

4th class 32 students.

D. French language, lower degree.

1st class 20 students.

2nd " 14 "

3rd " 9 "

Classes not passed } 21 "

the examination }

E. German language, upper degree.

4th class..... 10 students.

F. German language, lower degree.

1st class..... 20 students.

2nd " 27 "

3rd " 21 "

4th " 18 "

Classes not passed } 11 "

the examination }

G. Chinese language, lower degree.

1st class 9 students.

2nd " 9 "

3rd " 5 "

4th " 9 "

H. Russian language, lower degree.

1st class..... 5 students.

4th " 9 "

V.—KAJMEIGAKKO AT OSAKA (3RD DAIGAKKU).

1. 9 Teachers.

5 Japanese. }

4 Englishmen. }

2. 117 students.

A. English language, upper degree.

1st class 1 student.

2nd " 9 "

3rd " 8 "

4th " 16 "

B. English language, lower degree.

1st class..... 9 students.

2nd " 27 "

3rd " 20 "

4th " 27 "

VI.—KOWUNGAKKO AT NAGASAKI (5TH DAIGAKKU).

1. 5 Teachers.

3 Japanese. }

2 Americans. }

2. 90 students.

English language, lower degree.

1st class..... 21 students.

2nd " 29 "

2rd " 26 "

4th " 14 "

VII.—FEMALE SCHOOL AT TOKIO (1ST DAIGAKKU).

1. 7 female teachers.

6 Japanese. }

1 American. }

2. 36 female students.

(There is no classification established.)

VIII.—NORMAL SCHOOL AT TOKIO (1ST DAIGAKKU).

1. 4 Teachers.

3 Japanese. }

1 American. }

2. 85 students.

A. Upper degree,... 31 students.**B. Lower degree,...** 54 "

3. 85 students for the lower schools.

	56 males.
	29 females.
6th class	12 males.
	3 females.
7th class	33 males.
	16 females.
8th class	11 males.
	10 females.

IX.—NORMAL SCHOOL AT OSAKA (3RD DAIGAKKU).

1. 2 Teachers.
2. 34 Students.

(There is no classification established).

X.—NORMAL SCHOOL AT MIYAGHI (7TH DAIGAKKU.)

1. 2 Teachers,
2. 46 Students.

(There is no classification established).

TOTAL.

1. 7 Government Schools.

97 teachers.

A. 51 Japanese ...	45 males.
	6 females.
B. 46 foreigners...	45 males.
	1 female.

1337 students.

A. 1301 male students.
B. 36 female „

- 2.—3 Normal Schools established by government.

1 Teachers.

A. 7 Japanese.
B. 1 foreigner.

165 students.

85 students for the lower schools.

A. 56 males.
B. 29 females.

A.—STATISTICS OF LOWER SCHOOLS BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, ESTABLISHED IN VARIOUS *Fus* AND *Kens*.

A. Number of lower schools	6,261
B. Number of teachers.....	5,856
C. Number of students.....	472,047

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

PART X.

Gravis et miserabilis, casus illius.
His condition is very miserable.

In the early mornings, a mean and sordid looking being may occasionally be encountered, prowling stealthily about the lanes and alleys of "Our Neighbourhood." A thing of "shreds and patches," for the grotesqueness of his garments, which are pieced and darned, and tied together regardless of colour or congruity. The lower part of his face is concealed beneath an old and tattered blue cotton hand towel, leaving naught but his eyes exposed, and a huge round reed hat, begrimed with dirt and pulled well forward, completes his head gear. His legs are encased in rags of many shades of blue, which are kept in their places by pieces of rope, and on his mud-bedabbled feet are tied straw sandals. As he dives in and out of foul passages, and lingers by dust heaps and pools, from whence he seizes stray bits of paper by means of a long pair of bamboo tongs, and tosses them into a basket which he carries on his left arm, he looks like an unwholesome bird of prey who lives, but does not thrive, on offal. Nobody seems to give him the time of day. As he slinks along the very dog seem to shun him, as well they may, for it is said that the fraternity to which he belongs is the enemy of their race. A well fed dog of large size is to him indeed a prize for his skin, which he'll strip with great dexterity, and prepare for the drum maker. For the purpose of securing his victim, it is said that every member of his class is provided with poison of a tempting kind, which he drops unseen, returning at night time to ascertain the result of his stratagem. A very

few days ago, a passer by might have seen in the vicinity of "Our Neighbourhood" a couple of these human jackals, watching from a hiding place, and gloating over, the agonies of a dog in the throes of death, whose sudden and unaccountable illness they alone could doubtless give a reason for.

In and out he goes, across the road and back again, hovering for a moment over a cinder heap, thrusting his tongs into a wisp of straw, and investigating sewers, and peeping into cesspools. He rarely lifts his head from contemplating the ground, and never raises his voice to shout a rollicking song, like that young carpenter yonder, who swings along at quick-step with his box of tools on his shoulder, and wakes the echoes of the neighbourhood as he goes. But then the carpenter is not an Eta like the *Kami kudsu hiroi*, who is a hereditary outcast of the class of tanners, whose duty it is to attend on criminals and bury dead animals, and perform other menial and degrading offices as may from time to time be required of him.

Not but that there are fine lusty healthy looking fellows to be found amongst the Etas. Witness the mender of old clogs who plies his trade daily in the sunny spot at the side of the cake shop in the Main Street of "Our Neighbourhood." His face covering is occasionally not so carefully adjusted but that one may catch at times a glimpse of a manly resolute looking face, a little the worse for want of shading, perhaps, but not the less a pleasing visage for all that. Nor does he seem an object of aversion like the waste-paper man. He's generally surrounded by children, who peer under his broad hat, and play with his tools, and prattle to him as he does his work; and now and then an old neighbour or two may be seen squatting on their heels in conversation with him. It is difficult to understand why the repairing of clogs should be esteemed a more degrading occupation than their manufacture. Yet the surly old clog maker of "Our Neighbourhood" would take it ill, no doubt, were he expected to replace a broken thong.

But to return to the *Kami kudsu hiroi*, or picker up of waste-paper, whom we left pursuing his loathsome calling. By this time he has emptied his basket (which he had contrived to fill whilst we loitered with the cobbler) into a sack, which hitherto did duty as an extra garment, and tying the same upon his back, has added to his miserable figure an unsightly hump. A brisk morning's work will sometimes furnish him with enough material to admit of his filling his basket again, and even allow of his adding another protuberance to his person in the shape of a bundle tied round his waist, so that by the time he has arrived at the waste paper shop from whence he started on his rounds, his rotundity and lagging step are in startling contrast to his lean appearance and rapid gait when first encountered.

The waste paper shop where he delivers the results of his industry, is a squalid looking cabin, retired a little from the roadway, as if ashamed of its dilapidated appearance. Its supports have sunk so much on one side that it is quite out of the perpendicular, and has to be propped up to keep it from falling down outright. The moss-grown thatch of its roof and the green and slimy drain before the door, not to mention the umbrellas, which, stuck on the ground to dry, in the space between it and the next house, look like a crop of overgrown mushrooms, combine together to give the place an air of rank unwholesomeness not ill-befitting the business which is carried on within. Piles of dirty paper occupy all the available space inside the house, and have even overflowed into baskets and boxes outside. Three dirty-looking women are constantly employed in sorting and arranging and packing into bundles this material, and it is said that the care with which they execute their task is not unfrequently rewarded by the discovery of a bundle of *kimsats* or so. From this uninviting looking establishment the paper is sent to the *Kamisakiba* or paper mill, where it is macerated, and reduced to pulp, and remade into a grey coarse looking paper called *Asakusagami*, to be again sold, and perchance dropped, collected, and remade as before.

The process of making this paper is a very primitive one. The pulp, of the consistence of thin cream, and the color of

very dirty water, is run into shallow troughs, before each of which a woman stands in a hole or sunken tub which reaches to her waist, and dips in a bamboo sieve, running it about beneath the surface of the fluid, until an even layer of sediment has settled upon it. When she is satisfied that she has secured a sheet of paper, she closes the sieve with a lid, and stands it on its end to drain, and proceeds as before with a second sieve. By the time she has finished with this one the first is sufficiently drained to admit of her taking out its contents and laying them on a board, whereon each successive layer is placed, separated from its fellows by a long straw, which she carefully interposes to prevent the half-formed paper sticking together, and also to assist the attendant who dexterously separates the sheets by its means and spreads them on boards and so exposes them to the sun to dry, from which each is finally lifted when sufficiently hardened to take a rank amongst papers, and packed in bundles and sent to the dealer.

Yedo, February 14th, 1874.

JAPANESE POETRY.

THE poem, of which a translation is given below, is an elegy by the celebrated Japanese Poet Hitomaro on Prince Hinachi, son of the Emperor Temmu Tenno, who died A.D. 688, before attaining his majority. His father had died three years previously, and the throne had remained vacant during the interval.

The poet relates the appointment, by a Council of the Gods, of Ninigi no Mikoto as the first Emperor of the dynasty of the Gods in Japan. From him Prince Hinachi was descended. He then expresses the disappointment of the people that he had returned to heaven without reigning over them, and laments the loneliness of his tomb at Mayumi, which he represents as a palace where the Prince dwells in silence and solitude. The last two lines refer to the watchers by the tomb, who are removed after a certain time.

When began the earth and heaven,
In the plain by heaven's river*
All the mighty gods assembled,
All the mighty gods held council,
Myriads upon myriads gathered.
Then they chose for heaven's ruler
Him who fills the sky with radiance,
The bright god of day and sunlight,
And they called his grandson saying,
"Thee the plain of Ashibara
"Thee the land of golden harvests
"Give we, from the world's foundation
"Till it crumble into chaos."
Down they sent him, swiftly cleaving
Heaven's cloud-bulwarks lofty-piled.

True descendant of the Sun-god!
We had ever fondly fancied
That from As'ka's high-built palace
Thou wouldst o'er us rule divinely—
Thou art gone, and closed behind thee
The eternal gates that open
On the azure plain of heaven,
Now thy home for everlasting.

Mighty Prince, if thou had'st deigned
This sublunar world to govern,
To thy people then thou had'st been
Dear as are the flowers in spring-time,
As the full-moon, soul-contenting.
As in a great ship the seaman,
So our trust in thee we rested;
As the welcome rain from heaven,
All the nation did await thee.
Thou hast chosen—why we know not—
By the hill of lone Mayumi
There to raise the massy pillars,

* The Milky way.

There to build a lofty palace,
But at morn thy voice is heard not,
Months and days have passed in silence
Till thy servants, sad and weary,
Have departed, none knows whither.

M. Y. S.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yedo, February 19th, 1874.

SIR.—Mr. Lowder having addressed a letter to the editor of the *Japan Herald* under the signature of J.F.L. in answer to mine of the 9th instant addressed to yourself, I have felt it necessary to reply to him, and I now beg to enclose copies of both to you, in case you should think it fit to allow this correspondence a place in your columns.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ERNEST SATOW.

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

SIR.—Mr. W. G. Howell having proved unequal to the task of criticising the few introductory lines with which the "Legacy of Iyeyasu" is prefaced, Mr. Ernest Satow comes to the assistance of that scilicet editor—"I permit myself" to suppose—by request.

He begins by quoting as a "substantive" a word which was not so used by me, thus perverting the sense in which I employed it. Then he proceeds to place a forced construction upon a paragraph for the purpose of contradicting it; but finding farther on that his interpretation is not warranted, he suggests that the accuracy of the context is probably the result of a reference to the books during the progress of composition. And he concludes by inserting a word (the word "suddenly," which alters the scope of a reflection I had ventured upon, and then expressing his dissent from the conclusion I am so made to arrive at.

Mr. Satow's strictures upon the accuracy of my historical notes are, for the most part, hypercritical in the extreme, especially as applied to a slight sketch, the object of which was to explain who Iyeyasu was, and why his Legacy is interesting. And I do not choose to enter into a controversy with a writer, the motives of whose literary assault appear to me to be unsound;—more particularly as the public at large would derive no advantage from perusing such a correspondence, which would rather tend to keep alive in the columns of the *Mail* that spirit of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," which the conductors of the press ought to discourage by every means in their power.

I acknowledge that I made a gross blunder in speaking of "Taiko Sama" as a name instead of a title. There is no excuse for this error, except that it is a common one; and I admit that I repeated it in pure ignorance.

Yours obediently,

J. F. L.

Yokohama, 17th February, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

SIR.—My attention has been drawn to a letter signed "J. F. L." in your issue of yesterday, which is apparently intended by the writer as a reply to my criticisms upon the introductory matter prefixed to the translation of the so-called "Legacy of Iyeyasu," lately republished by Mr. Lowder.

"J. F. L." permits himself to suppose that those criticisms were written at the request of Mr. W. G. Howell. I do not know why this gentleman's name should have been dragged in in this manner, but I can assure J. F. L. that his supposition is entirely incorrect, as my desire to expose Mr. Lowder's errors originated on my accidentally finding a copy of the pamphlet in question at the house of a friend in Yedo, and was perfectly spontaneous.

Instead of quoting Mr. Lowder's heading of "Introductory" as it actually stands, I had used the words Introduction of Preface, I might have been accused of inaccuracy, and I preferred therefore to make no alteration. Perhaps "J. F. L." would prefer that instead of saying the "Introductory" to that gentleman's translation of the Testament of Iyeyasu, I should have said that gentleman's "Introductory". But I maintain that Mr. Lowder has actually placed an adjective in a position usually occupied by a substantive, and I simply followed his example.

"J. F. L." says that I "proceed to place a forced construction upon a paragraph for the purpose of contradicting it." That is to say, that the sentence "This great warrior and statesman deposed and murdered the son of Taiko Sama, and usurped the Shogunate in 1602" does not mean that the Taiko's son was Shogun; does not mean that he was deposed from that office, and murdered about the year 1602, at least not later, by Iyeyasu; and does not mean that Iyeyasu then wrongfully possessed himself of the Shogunate. If it does not bear this meaning, perhaps "J. F. L." will explain what meaning, according to the ordinary rules of construction, it does bear? In any case I do not think it can be denied that the sentence means that the Taiko's son was at one time Shogun, and that Iyeyasu deposed him from that office; but, as I pointed out, such implied statements are not in accordance with the facts.

Mr. Lowder says that the descendants of Iyeyasu constantly increased the importance and dignity of the Shogunate, until the dynasty of Tokugawa was finally overthrown, and the Mikado once more became Emperor, in 1868. That is to say that they had not decreased the importance and dignity of the Shogunate up to that period. Further on he speaks of "the Constitution under which this country was governed, until the time, when the recollection of all, when it gave way to the first gleam of a new civilisation." Can it be maintained that the constitution under which Japan was governed up to 1868 (the Shogunate), is not here represented as having given

way suddenly? Its importance and dignity, according to Mr. Lowder, were being constantly increased, and therefore not decreased, up to this period. I leave to the candid reader to estimate the amount of alteration which the scope of Mr. Lowder's reflection undergoes by the addition of the word 'suddenly'. Mr. Lowder's own statement expressly negatives the view that the decline of the Shōgunate was gradual.

"J. F. L." acknowledges the "grossness" of one of Mr. Lowder's "blunders", namely, "speaking of Taiko Sama as a name instead of a title." This admission is perfectly unobjectionable. There now remain five other prominent errors as yet unacknowledged, which it may be useful to enumerate. Firstly, that Hideyori was at one time Shōgun. Secondly, that Kiyomori seized the person of Go-Sanjō, or some other Mikado, and that Yoritomo rescued the same. Thirdly, that about the time of Yoritomo the country had fallen into a state of anarchy, resulting from the feuds of the *Daimiōs* of Satsuma, Chōshū, Sendai, Higo, and others. Fourthly, that Hideyoshi was at one time Shōgun, and fifthly, that Nobunaga was at one time Shōgun. If "J. F. L." will admit them as frankly as he has already admitted one insignificant mistake, there will be no need for farther discussion.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

ERNEST SATOW.

Yokohama, February 19, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Steady your helm; refer to your old chart, and keep your craft on her direct course. Your log book of Saturday notes that the barometer was rapidly falling, and a national storm inevitable. In the opinion of the writer you have been deceived by one of the many political sensational barometers of Yokohama now so freely offered to the public by interested schemers.

The *Mail* has heretofore been consistently navigating with a more reliable chart, thereby following the track laid down by this Government for real progress towards a higher civilization; and would it not be better to rely upon your former national barometer of the Mikado's Government instead of these barometers now offered for public approval by some few interested persons, whose future success depends upon a change in this Government?

There is every confidence expressed by most of the officials and merchants of Japan that there will not be any serious civil war in Kiushū, that on the arrival of the Mikado's officers sent there, a satisfactory understanding will take place between the Government and the samurai.

The Satsumas are loyal—their Wellington and Moltke has gone up there from Kagosima. On Saturday their Bismark and Chōshū's Blucher, accompanied by many clear-headed and practical officers, left for Hizen's province; in a few days Shimadzu Saburo will proceed there as the Mikado's Commissioner with authority to settle with the samurai.

Therefore as the Mikado, Iwakura and Ministers of Marine, Public Works and Finance, believe that there will be no civil war, is it not better for us to be patient, —sustain the Mikado's Government, and not believe that every flying scud—(now so plentiful)—denotes a typhoon.

A few months later if Japan decides that Corea requires a Japanese Perry expedition, let us hope then that they will have a Commodore Soyejima, and, if need be, after all diplomacy fails, a

TAIKO SAMA.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

February 18th, 1874.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.

Daniel Robertson was charged with having assaulted Sono, a Japanese woman, with criminal intention on the night of the 4th inst. Evidence, the details of which are unsuited for publication, was duly offered on the part of the prosecution by the complainant and Japanese and Foreign Police Constables, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting-Assistant Judge.

REGINA v. SMYTH.

Thursday, Feb. 19th, 1874.

W. A. Smyth was charged with having on the night of the 5th November last, committed an indecent assault, with intent carnally to know, one Dai, the wife of Kondo, a lightkeeper in the Japanese Lighthouse service.

Sir Harry S. Parkes and Mr. E. M. Satow were accommodated with seats on the bench.

Mr. Wilkinson, with whom was Mr. Ness, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown: the prisoner was defended by Mr. Dickins.

Mr. Wilkinson stated that he had just learned of the illness of the woman Dai, an illness which would render her appearance in the witness box a matter of difficulty, and he begged that the case might be adjourned.

Mr. Dickins stated that the Court had not the power to adjourn the hearing of the case. He should certainly object to it.

His Honour said that the Court certainly possessed the power to do so, but that ample and satisfactory reasons must be shown for it.

It was finally decided to proceed with the hearing of the case.

Mr. Dickins pointed out that no liability of any kind rested upon the prosecutors in this case; while on the other hand under Sections 74 and 75 of the Orders in Council the persons convicted were liable to pay expenses. The present case being one of a Japanese subject Mr. Dickins submitted that the parties to the prosecution should be compelled to deposit the estimated costs of the trial sufficient to cover the expenses of his client. The intention of the Order in Council was that persons bringing charges of this nature should be compelled to lodge the costs of the trial, and not only those of the prosecution; so that in the case of frivolous or trumped-up charges the weight should not fall upon the defence.

His Honour considered that he possessed no power to make such an order.

The charge against the prisoner was then read.

To this the Prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

A jury was then empanelled, and after some objections on the part of the defence (chiefly on the ground that jurors who had not resided some years in Japan were incompetent to understand the merits of the case) the following gentlemen were selected:—Messrs. A. Wylie, F. S. James, J. P. Reed, J. Hartley, and M. Brown.

Mr. Dickins raised some preliminary objections as to the competency of the Court in the present case, but

His Honour decided that the case was being tried under Section 72 of the Order in Council, and specific instructions had been received that the Prisoner was to be tried in that Court by a Jury.

Mr. Dickins stated that the act now brought under the cognisance of the Court was not a criminal act within the meaning of the Order in Council. Section of No 6 of the Order in Council defines what such offences are, and the act of the prisoner is not made criminal under this Section. He submitted that the act of which the prisoner was accused was not one liable to punishment in England. Criminal acts, such as murder or manslaughter, committed outside of the Queen's dominions may be punished in England, but no others. Larceny, felony or other kindred crimes do not render the offender liable to punishment in England.

His Honour thought that the objection struck at the root of criminal jurisdiction.

Mr. Dickins.—I think I can prove that it does not; inasmuch as being committed within the body of a foreign state, it cannot be held to be a crime or offence liable to punishment in England. If the prisoner were brought up before any Court in England he would be discharged. Nothing I conceive can oppose the meaning of Section 6 of the Orders in Council.

Mr. Wilkinson said that Article 5 of the Treaty provides for the punishment of British subjects, guilty of offences within the realms of the Emperor of Japan, according to the laws of Great Britain, and the Orders in Council regulate the punishment.

His Honour coincided and overruled Mr. Dickins' objection.

Mr. Wilkinson on opening the case for the prosecution described the position of the parties. The prisoner was Lighthouse-keeper, in the employment of the Japanese Government at the Lighthouse of Nabeshima, an island in the Inland Sea; and the offence of which he was charged was committed upon a Japanese woman, the wife of a native Light-keeper at the same station. Having dilated upon the leading circumstances of the case Mr. Wilkinson stated that, by consent, he would leave it in the hands of Mr. Ness.

Mr. Ness then called Mr. R. H. Brunton.

Mr. R. H. Brunton, sworn, stated that he was Engineer-in-chief of the Lighthouse Department and in the service of the Japanese Government. The plans of the Lighthouse which are now submitted represent correctly the buildings at the island of Nabeshima. The Lighthouse keepers are in the habit of sending a monthly return of the state of the weather; the return for November, which bears Smith's signature, shows that the night of the 5th November last was a clear night.

To Mr. Dickins.—Smyth brought a good character on entering the service. Since he has been in the service he has been reported for carelessness and a quarrelsome disposition on several occasions. He has also been reported to me for tampering with Japanese

women, and Kondo complained that he had introduced women of bad character during the hours of watch; these circumstances have led to his discharge. Japanese light-keepers also reported him for carelessness. I received a report with regard to the conduct of Kondo and others and brought them before the Japanese Authorities by whom they are still under consideration. Smyth complained that Kondo fell asleep on watch and was disobedient to orders. The Japanese are not exactly amenable to the orders of the Europeans in all matters—not even altogether as concerns the light-houses. I have not generally instructed the Europeans to require obedience to their orders from the Japanese. The duties of the Japanese are defined in the letters of instruction. The relative positions of Japanese and European light-keepers are not at present satisfactorily laid down. I did not dismiss Smyth on account of his ill-health.

Dai, a Japanese woman, sworn: I am the wife of Kondo, one of the light-keepers at Nabeshima. I recollect the evening of the 6th of November: it was the evening of my marriage to Kondo. I slept in the lighthouse premises at Nabeshima that night; my husband and I were together till midnight when his watch commenced.

After he left me I fell asleep and was roused by Smyth entering and calling "Otamisan." He made proposals to me and offered me a present. I declined this. Smyth repeated his proposals and I called out knowing that some one was sleeping in the adjoining room. He placed his hand upon my mouth and prevented me from speaking. He continued to solicit me and said I was a fool to refuse compliance; he then kissed me. I endeavoured to cry out, but he again placed his hand upon my mouth to prevent it. He urged me not to tell Kondo or my life would be in danger.

To Mr. Ness:—He put his hand upon me and I moved it away, and wrapped the blankets about me more closely. He put his hand under the blanket; I resisted and again moved his hand away. I cried out twice to Ikeneutchi: he was asleep and did not hear me at first but eventually came in. As he entered the room Smyth left it. I then got up and told him that a foreigner had come into my room, and also what he had been doing. I asked him to go to the Lighthouse and send Kondo to me. Kondo, on being relieved, came to me. I told him that a foreigner had alarmed me by coming into my room and that I had tried to summon help. Kondo then took a light and proceeded to Smyth's room. He tried to induce him to get up but he made no answer and did not pay any attention to the whistle being blown. The whistle, if blown from the lighthouse may be heard in the house: it makes a loud noise. It is a tube-whistle I believe, but I have not seen it. Kondo was in the house at this time and with me. The sound of the whistle was shrill. It was a moonlight night, but when awakened by Smyth, I am not certain, if the moon was perfectly clear or slightly clouded. I could not see the moon, because there was a Japanese office opposite. I recognise the prisoner as Smyth. I was able to distinguish his face on the night in question. (A plan of the lighthouse premises was here put in by the prosecution and the buildings indicated by the witness in her evidence were recognised and pointed out by her.) There were two doors to my room. The bedstead was a foreign iron one, and was placed against the wall separating my room from Smyth's: it was near one of the doors. (The position of the bedstead was here exhibited to the Court.)

The Court here adjourned.

On the Court resuming its sitting Mr. Dickins proceeded to examine the witness:—The window to my room has an outside shutter. It is sometimes shut at night and sometimes left open: it was open on the night in question. I could not say how soon Smyth came into the room after my husband left it. I went to bed about eight o'clock. I cannot say how soon after Kondo left me I was awakened: I cannot say how long Smyth was in the room with me. I cannot say at what o'clock my husband returned to the room. Kondo returned to the Lighthouse after having failed to rouse the prisoner. I cannot say at what o'clock I went to sleep the second time. I had seen Smyth two or three times before that day. On a previous occasion, before I was married, I saw him at Nabeshima when he spoke to me. I had no further conversation with him. Since the occurrence I have repeatedly seen him but never spoke to him. I am married to Kondo and his legal wife. No writings were interchanged but proper witnesses were present. The marriage was not registered in the village: it is not usual to do so immediately and I don't know if it is registered yet. Had never belonged to any other man but Kondo. It is false that I had a child previous to marrying Kondo. I am aware that my husband had formerly a wife in Yokohama, but think she is dead. I do not know if he ever gave her a letter of divorce, I have never enquired. I saw Smyth's features as entered the room.

The room was not light but the window being at my head admit-

ted sufficient moonlight to enable me to recognise the prisoner. I think the moon was free from clouds. The adjoining house was about as far as the servants' quarter from this Court House. The doors of my room open inside. When Ikeneutchi entered the room Smyth was going out at the other door: the door was opened as Ikeneutchi entered and the latter saw him. He brought no light into the room with him, though he subsequently struck a match. I called out, loudly, twice for Ikeneutchi, but cannot say exactly what the hour was. I was so frightened that I could form no idea of the time which elapsed between Smyth's entering the room and his quitting it. The light which came into the room was subdued and diffused. Smyth wore his ordinary clothes, but I could not describe the colour. The coat was in European fashion and rather short: I observed this as he was leaving the room. I think, from the sound, that he did not wear boots but did not observe. I was frightened when Kondo left me the second time and told him so. I think it was about four o'clock, when I fell asleep. I did not observe if the moon was shining in the room. I did not observe Smyth's Chinese boy that evening, and heard no conversation between him and my husband.

To Mr. Ness: It is absolutely false that I had a child before marrying Kondo. Marriages are not usually registered until six, and sometimes twelve months after the marriage.

To a Juror.—The doors of the house are in the European fashion.

Ikeneutchi Kempachi, sworn, deposed: I am a Lighthouse-keeper at Nabeshima. I recollect the night of the 6th November when I was on duty with the Prisoner. We were relieved at 12 o'clock by three others of whom Kondo was one. On being relieved I went to my room and to bed. I was awakened by Kondo's wife calling to me by name. I got up and went into Kondo's room. As I entered it I observed Smyth in the act of leaving it. I recognised him by the moon light. I had no light with me. I recognise the Prisoner as the man whom I saw. I asked Kondo's wife what was the matter? She replied that Smyth had entered the room and had taken some liberties with her and she requested me to go and call Kondo. Her hair was disarranged and her manner excited. I called Kondo and related to him what I had learnt from Dai. Kondo left but returned to the Lighthouse about half-past-twelve and thanked me for having taken his place. In the interval I only attended to the lamps. At Kondo's request I blew the whistle: after a little time no sound was given out.

To Mr. Dickins.—I wrote next day by request of Kondo to the Lighthouse Department. Kondo returned at once to his watch and I went back to my room. He thanked me for taking his place but said nothing more. The watch is changed at 12 o'clock by sound of whistle; sometimes it is a little later. I went to bed at once on reaching my room. While on duty I wore European clothing. I took no food before going to bed. I think it was about five minutes after twelve when I went to sleep. It was about a quarter past 12 when I heard Dai's voice. The door between my room and hers was, I think, open at night. It was not locked when I went through. Kondo told me that he left the other door locked. The moonlight lightened the room; I saw at a glance that it was Smyth who was in the room; I saw his face. He was going out as I entered. When Kondo returned to his watch he seemed a little vexed. The doors of the room were locked after Smyth's attempt. I learnt this from Kondo the next day. I have heard of nothing affecting Dai's reputation before her marriage. I did not hear of her having had a child previously. (The witness's attention was called to his previous depositions in which he had stated that he had heard this of Dai, but he denied having said so). I did not tell Smyth's Chinese boy that she had had a child: I had not heard this from any one.

To a Juror.—The sound of the whistle blown from the top of the Lighthouse can be heard in the Lightkeeper's rooms.

Kondo Mitzuhaki, sworn, deposed: I am lighthouse keeper at Nabeshima and husband of Dai. I recollect the night of the 6th November. I went to bed about 8 o'clock, and went on watch at 12. I relieved Ikeneutchi and Smyth. My wife was alone when I left. Ikeneutchi called me at about ten minutes past 12 and said that a foreigner had been in my wife's room. I requested Ikeneutchi to take my place and went back. I found my wife with hair dishevelled and crying. I asked her what had occurred. She replied that she was awakened by a feeling of pressure on her hands and saw that it was a foreigner who was in the room; she was alarmed: but the foreigner promised to give her a present if she would remain quiet. She tried to avoid him by wrapping the blankets more closely round her but he persisted. She called for Ikeneutchi, and Smyth, who probably heard him coming, then went away. On hearing my wife's story

I went to Smyth's room and called him, but Smyth would not rise.

I then called out to Ikeneutchi to blow the whistle, and went into the passage between the door of Smyth's room and my own and listened. I heard the whistle twice sounded, followed by the sound of some one rising from bed. (The mouth-piece of a whistle was here shown to the witness who recognised it as the same in principle.) Not succeeding in arousing Smyth I returned to my duty. I met Smyth the next day but did not speak to him during working hours, nor did I speak to him at all that morning. I first spoke to him on the following day at about nine o'clock. I asked him why he entered my room the night before; Smyth assumed ignorance and was turning away. I repeated the question. Smyth said "What to you mean?" I said "You must know what happened last night." Smyth pretended ignorance and I pressed him to give me an explanation. I asked "why did you enter my room last night and put your hand on my wife?" Smyth then used improper language and asked me "how I had learned that?" I answered, "from Ikeneutchi and I had also heard it from my wife." Smyth again pretended ignorance and went away. I followed him, repeated the question and told him he was seen there. Smyth denied it and threatened to strike me. This occurred on the edge of the steps and Smith meant to throw me over. I reported the matter on the following day to the office.

To Mr. Dickens.—I have not the report with me; I sent it into the office. (A translation of the report was here put in.) It was about ten minutes after I went on watch that Ikeneutchi came to the Lighthouse. There is no clock in my room: that in the adjoining room does not strike the hours. On going to the Lighthouse no conversation took place with those whom I relieved. It was slightly cloudy when I returned. One of the doors in my room was usually left locked: the other had no key; this is the door next Ikeneutchi's. I went into my room through Ikeneutchi's. I observed on my return to duty that the clock marked half past twelve. When I left there was a candle burning in my room; my wife only was in the room, and was seated, drying her tears. I had no conversation with Smyth respecting a kerosene lamp on that occasion, but a few days subsequently some such conversation took place between us; it was when I was lighting the lamps. I have no wife living in Yokohama. This is the first time I have been married. I gave no paper to her on her marriage. My marriage is not yet registered as a short time only has elapsed since its occurrence. All the people of the village knew my wife well previous to her marriage. I, however, knew nothing about her as I have stated on a previous examination. I had only seen her on the marriage being arranged by the middleman. I had seen her before but did not speak to her as my doing so would have been thought improper. I never heard anything concerning her reputation. I heard no rumours and knew nothing of them at that time, though I have since heard of her having had a child. Smyth had once had a quarrel with Ikeneutchi on the occasion of a shooting excursion undertaken by Smyth, and the latter, when their boat was capsized. Smyth struck the boatman. Smyth asked the boatman how the accident occurred. He said that Ikeneutchi had given him drink, upon which an altercation occurred between them. Some property belonging to Smyth was then lost. This accident occurred after the 5th November.

To Mr. Ness.—Marriages are usually registered into from one twelve months in Japan. The usual custom is six months. I treated Smith kindly even after this occurrence.

To a Juror.—I am the Chief Japanese officer at Nabeshima, and have been there about one year.

Matsumoto Midseyosi, sworn, deposed.—I am a lighthouse keeper at Nabeshima; I recollect the morning of the 6th November last. I was on watch after 12 on the preceding night. I heard a conversation between Smith and Kondo on the following day, but did not pay special attention to it. When I first heard them speak Kondo was using violent language to Smith, while Smith was menacing Kondo with his clenched hands, but I had no idea what their preceding conversation was about. Kondo was on the ground and I assisted him to rise. I then went back to my room. I made no enquiry as to the cause of the dispute.

To Mr. Dickens. I was on watch on the 5th November after 12 o'clock. I was on duty from twelve till four o'clock. I heard no noise in the house.

The case was here adjourned. On application from Mr. Dickens His Honour permitted the Prisoner to be at large on the undertaking that his bail should be continued.

Friday, February 20th, 1874.

Ching fu, a Ningpo Chinaman, examined through an Interpreter. I was Mr. Smyth's servant in November 1873. I re-

member the day of Kondo's marriage and the evening of that day. At about half past eight o'clock a lamp was left smoking in Ikeneutchi's room. I turned the lamp down. I went to bed at a quarter past nine and fell asleep. At five minutes to twelve the whistle was blown. My master came into my room about a quarter past twelve bringing a book. I left my bed at a quarter past twelve and went into the dining room to endeavour to get a piece of paper. I had some conversation with my master and told him be cautious with his lamp. When I next saw my master he was eating something in the dining room. I went outside for rather less than ten minutes. When I returned I found my master reading and put away the plates &c. he had been using. I drank some water and eat a little bread. At a quarter past one o'clock I went to bed. During this time and for an hour after getting into bed, during which time I was awake, I heard no noise whatever. I told my master of the breakage of the lamp: he ordered me to repair it. Kondo asked my master about a quarter to nine next day if he had been in his room: my master denied that he had been there. Kondo informed me that he was about to take another wife, and being married already in Yokohama, would consider the second one to be a concubine. I have heard nothing of Dai's reputation. The light-keepers wear European clothes.

To Mr. Ness.—I first spoke to my master on the subject of the charge, at about 9 o'clock the next day. I knew that Kondo was married the day before that, but I was told that the woman was not his true wife. I do not know of my own knowledge that he was married, Ikeneutchi told me that it was so. My master asked me if I had been in Kondo's room the preceding night. This conversation took place at about a quarter before nine o'clock. My master asked: "what the row was about." I said, about Kondo. Matsumoto and Kondo were about to fight with my master. I witnessed this. Immediately after this I spoke to my master about it. Kondo asked me to take part against my master, but I declined to interfere alleging that my master paid me my wages. My master asked me if I saw any one go into Kondo's room. Kondo and Matsumoto had then returned to their rooms. My master never told me that he had been accused of going into Dai's room. My master came into my room at a quarter past twelve o'clock. It was 19 minutes past twelve by the clock in my master's room when I got up. I had a watch in my room, but no clock; the watch was on the table near the bedstead. My master awakened me, desiring me to get some food for him and then looked at the watch. I am accustomed to look at the watch both on going to bed and on rising. I look at the watch invariably on waking. I am accustomed to get up at about a quarter past twelve to prepare a meal for my master. When I hear the whistle I rise but sometimes my master calls me. I always look at my watch when he awakens me. I can tell within five minutes at what hour my master called me. I recall especially the hour of waking on this occasion from the fact of the kero-sene lamp having been broken. I had no conversation with my master next morning as to the particular time of my getting up that night. I have not spoken with any one on this point before to-day. The Japanese do not like my master because he gives them no drink. My master wrote to me to Kobe to come to Yokohama. I knew nothing of the case but thought he wanted my services. He has not spoken to me on the subject since I came to Yokohama, nor have I conversed with any one else about it. The letter merely desired me to come to Yokohama. I did so with Mr. Kirby. I stopped at Mr. Kirby's house. Mr. Kirby questioned me on the subject. I told him I knew nothing about it. I have seen no one else here about the case. Mr. Kirby told me that I was wanted at the Court to reply to some questions. I cannot tell whether I have seen my master's lawyer before. My master had no light when he came into my room. I always kept a light there; an oil lamp. There was one there when I went to sleep: I invariably sleep with a light in the room. My master also keeps a light in his room invariably. Each of the Japanese kept a light in his bedroom at night. There was a candle in Kondo's room on that night. I know it from the fact of Kondo having applied to me for a candle at about four o'clock in the afternoon. I cannot say whether it was burning all night. Ikeneutchi had a Japanese candle in his room that night. There was a light in my master's room all night. I cannot speak as to Kondo's room. I cannot say if there was a light in Ikeneutchi's room about twelve o'clock. There was a light there about half-past-twelve. I myself saw it there.

I looked in through the Venetian blinds. My master went into the dining room about twenty minutes after twelve. He was there about ten minutes. I am awakened by the whistle on the relief of the watch every night. I heard it that night about twelve or fifteen minutes after my master came into my room. I went to bed at a

quarter past nine. After being disturbed by the whistle I remained awake until my master came into my room. I heard no noise that night. My master is not in the habit of reading and eating every night.

To a Juror.—The watch is that worn by my master. (Watch produced.) It is now a quarter to twelve by it. I occupied the room marked B on the plan. I speak to my master in English; I did not see the letter sent to me to Kobe.

R. H. Brunton, sworn:—To Mr. Dickens. The letter you show me, of which I recognise the signature, was not written by my authority. I was in England, but the writer, Mr. Wauchope, was in charge in my absence.

(Mr. Dickens here read letters A and B.)

To Mr. Ness.—By my evidence of yesterday I meant to state that Japanese lightkeepers were bound to obey their European chiefs on technical points, but not to perform menial services.

(The Court was here adjourned.)

On the Court resuming its sitting at half-past one o'clock, Mr. Dickens proceeded to call Mr. E. C. Kirby.

Mr. E. C. Kirby, sworn, stated:—I know the prisoner and his servant. The latter came with me from Kobe recently. Two months ago Mr. Smyth called upon me and referred to the case of this serious charge to me. I asked him if he had any witnesses to assist him in rebutting the evidence of his accusers. He said he had a China boy. I told him it was essential that he should have witnesses, and said that, as I was going to Kobe, I would try to meet with the boy. I found where he was with the help of one of my Chinese servants. I sent for him and asked his master's permission for his visiting Yokohama. After he came I had a little conversation with him about this matter. He has been staying at my house during his sojourn in Yokohama. I have known Mr. Smyth for the last four or five years. He was formerly in my employment. He bore an excellent character while with me.

To Mr. Ness:—It was before he was apprehended that he first came to me. It was through my agency alone that the China boy was discovered. That was my first communication. No letter, so far as I know, was sent to him. I told him of the charge brought against Mr. Smyth, and explained its nature in general terms. I told him it was a charge of assault upon the lighthouse-keeper's wife. I did not explain to him the nature of the evidence he would be expected to give. I asked him a few questions as to the position of the room and the plan of the lighthouse. He knew the purpose for which he was brought to Yokohama. I have had subsequent, though not lengthened, conversations with him in Yokohama; but so far as I know, Smyth had none. I am not aware if Mr. Smyth had an interview with the boy. He came to my house on two or three occasions when the boy was there. He never asked to see him so far as I am aware. To my knowledge I cannot say if the China boy had any interview with Mr. Dickens. I never told him that it would be necessary to see Mr. Dickens. I brought the boy to Yokohama with me.

Mr. Dickens then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of his client. The crime with which he was charged was one of an extremely grave nature and from its peculiar circumstances, the charge was one of high importance to all classes of foreign residents in Japan. It was a charge easily made but difficult of refutation. The witnesses on whose evidence they were asked to convict his client were exclusively Japanese, and if too easy credence were given in such cases (and more especially when circumstances lent themselves to a invented story), no one would be safe. The present case was, he believed, the first of this nature: the evidence was entirely *ex parte*, utterly unsupported by the testimony of persons who were not interested or not under the control of those who were interested. The charge was one eminently difficult to deal with. It was difficult, if not incapable, of disproof since this involved the proving a negative:—a difficult position. To prove an *alibi*—and more especially a direct *alibi*—increases the difficulty greatly. The evidence is, I conceive, slight and untrustworthy, and I shall endeavour to show you that on the grounds of an absence of adequate motive, intrinsic incredibility and the conflicting nature of the testimony offered the facts alleged by the prosecution could not be such as have been stated.

The gravity of the charge of indecent assault must be measured by attendant circumstances. Conduct which would in one case be deemed to be so would not be so considered in another; it is the motive which gives character to the act. The position of women of the lower class in Japan is notoriously low. The people possess but little reverence or respect for women. It is only recently that they were sold to degrading bondage, and the facility

with which wives may be got rid of has lowered the value of all such ties as those of marriage. The sexual immorality of the people is well known to be of the grossest nature. I must advert to the extreme virulence which has characterised the action of the prosecution. Although the offence was committed on the 5th November no intimation of the grave charge against him was sent by his department to the prisoner; nor did he know its nature until he fell within the grasp of the law on his arrival in Yokohama. (Mr. Dickens here read a statement of the case which was laid before the legal adviser of the Kiobusho; the Report forwarded by Kondo, and copy of the information laid and the affidavit made by J. R. Davidson, Esq. on behalf of the Kiobusho). It seems, therefore, that, upon an utterly *ex parte* statement, the force of the law had been invoked against his client who, having no suspicion of what was being done against him, could provide no evidence and was unable to investigate the character of the woman Dai from which he could have constructed a proper defence. And what, after all, does the charge amount to? Is it possible to believe that any man in his senses would have so far committed himself with a woman on the night of her marriage and at an hour and in a place which rendered detection so easy? Mr. Dickens then proceeded to enlarge upon the nature of Japanese evidence. No oath, he alleged, which does not bind the conscience possesses any value, but is simply an unmeaning declaration—a mere formula; and we have no evidence to show that a fear of punishment for perjury influences those who make such oath. Knowing, as most of us know, the low standard of morality among the people of this country we cannot possibly attach much weight to declarations such as these oaths are reduced to. Mr. Dickens continued to review the evidence of the prosecution. He characterised that of Mr. Brunton as unfair and indicative of personal animus against the prisoner. The evidence of the various Japanese, from the discrepancies as to time and other circumstances and the fact of the notoriously unfriendly relations in which they stood to Smyth, presented all the appearances of having been trumped up for a purpose. Mr. Dickens also drew attention to the unusual fact of the prisoner's wearing a beard not having been adduced as a means of recognition, and he showed on the authority of the "Nautical Almanac" that at the hour of 12.30 on the night in question the moon was in the south and could by no possibility have penetrated into the room in which the assault was alleged to have been committed. With regard to the evidence of the China boy, Mr. Dickens contended that it was trustworthy and credible, and that it must stand or fall as a whole: its acceptance as reliable would be equivalent to a verdict discharging his client.

Mr. Ness, in replying, ventured to say that the imputation of special animus to the prosecution was unfair and unfounded. He disclaimed this charge most decidedly. In reference to Mr. Dickens' plea as to the character of the woman affecting the degree of the offence, he submitted that this could not be maintained and quoted *Archibald*, p. 705 in refutation. He conceived that Mr. Dickens should have urged the invalid quality of a Japanese oath at an earlier stage of the proceedings, and pointed out that the evidence upon which he founded his charge of disingenuousness against Mr. Brunton was elicited only on the cross-examination. He reviewed the evidence at some length and asserted that there was the greatest improbability of the charge having been fabricated. A story of any cohesion or *vraisemblance* demanded for its construction the powers of people of some ability, and the ignorant persons who were concerned in this case were obviously incapable of so much. He considered the China-man's evidence to be absolutely undeserving of belief, and pointed out some of the discrepancies which discredited it as a whole. At the close of Mr. Ness' address to the jury Mr. J. R. Davidson proposed to make a statement to the Court.

His Honour, however, ruled that this would be out of order and declined to hear it. He then proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He was unable to perceive the animus on the part of the prosecution upon which Mr. Dickens had laid so much stress. Charges of this sort must necessarily be investigated and the guilty punished; and Mr. Ness had accurately pointed out that it was upon cross-examination that the defence had elicited that evidence from Mr. Brunton which was unfavourable to the prisoner. The character of the woman Dai had been referred to as indifferent. The character of the offence would certainly be to some extent affected by the reputation of the prosecutrix, but the offence itself would not be, by this circumstance, done away with. A proved case of indecent assault upon a woman of even the worst possible character would meet an unfavourable verdict. The character of the

woman Dai is, moreover, not shown to have been so very bad, and as there is certainly no evidence to prove that there was no marriage, we are bound to assume that a marriage really did take place. The discrepancy in the statements as to whether the door between the two rooms was locked or otherwise, though slight, is not without its importance and should meet due consideration. The evidence of the China boy must be accepted or disallowed as a whole: the only possible mode of admitting its veracity as to circumstances while at the same time crediting the testimony of the Japanese, is by assuming that it must relate to a night other than that of the 5th November. It is the only loophole of escape from the dilemma of such conflicting evidence. Mr. Dickins has dwelt at some length on the fact of the prisoner's having been deprived of any opportunity of obtaining evidence, but he confessed he could coincide in this; he had the means open to all accused persons. He has also, at the close of his address, insisted upon the triviality of the charge against the prisoner (even assuming that it should be deemed to be true), and has appealed to your experience of Japanese character and customs for the measure of the offence here charged. In this His Honour could not agree. The Jury would act more wisely in referring the question to their experience of human nature generally, than in adopting the guidance of a fancied acquaintance with the Japanese and their manners and morals. The questions therefore upon which they would form an opinion were:—was an assault committed and if so with consent? and, was the assault of an indecent character?

After some deliberation the Jury delivered a verdict of "Not Guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

Extracts.

THE KOBE-OSAKA RAILWAY.

(We have understood that the excellent description of the line from which this extract is taken was not written by one of the engineers on the staff of the Government.)

The piece of ground appropriated for the purposes of the terminal station at Kobe extends along the Western shore of Kobe Harbour from close to the Mitsui Bank to what used to be the Vulcan Iron Works, reaches up to the Main Street at Oaicho, and contains an area of about sixty-four acres. This has been entirely enclosed with a wooden fence, and the great part of it will ultimately be filled up to the requisite level with sand; the quantity to be added will raise great part of it about 3ft. 6in. above its previous level, and this work has been proceeding as an ever increasing area of the ground has been required. When the works inside this enclosure shall have been completed there will be about five miles and a half of rails, nearly four miles of which are ready down; a passenger station (on the verge of completion), with three lines of rails and platforms 300ft. long; a shed for engines in daily work; an engine depot; a repairing shop; a foundry, blacksmiths' and boiler shop with house attached for stationary engine; two coal sheds for daily use; a carpenters' shop; a two storied godown; a coal depot; a carriage shed; two floored sheds to accommodate goods traffic; a bridge across the passenger station; one forty-foot turntable and twelve small ones; a pier of 450 feet in length and 40 feet broad, running into the sea, supported on a hundred and twenty-four piles, by means of which goods may be received from and discharged into trucks direct from vessels, as for 200 feet of its length there will be a depth of water of never less than 20 feet; an office building; various cranes and a pair of shear legs (already in position) 67 feet high and capable of lifting 20 tons. The water supply for the engines, stationary and locomotive, will be laid from a tank on the hill, 5,000 feet from the yard and 72 feet above it, which will enable the hydrants in the yard to throw water to a height of 39 feet. Nearly all the above-mentioned buildings are in course of construction, and the material employed throughout, except when the introduction of wood was either absolutely necessary or considered highly desirable, is iron, with the occasional use, in one or two instances, of roofing tiles. At present five locomotives have their head quarters here, some twenty passenger carriages are in process of being put together, many more are still unpacked, and there are a large number of wagons in use.

The permanent way leaves the yard within a few feet of its North Eastern angle, and passing under a bridge 30 feet broad, which carries the street traffic, turns off at once in an Easterly direction, and thenceforward for the whole of the way to Osaka runs, roughly speaking, parallel to the coast line. This bridge and two other smaller ones between Kobe and Nishinomiya are the only instances

where any other traffic crosses the line at a level higher than its own. Except two level crossings to accommodate the local traffic of Kobe, there is nothing whatever to remark till the site of the San-no-mia station is reached. This stands on a curve close to the Northwest corner of the foreign concession, and will be the station used almost invariably by foreign passengers and for all goods to be delivered on the foreign concession. The line here runs on an embankment about eight feet high, and a carriage approach has been prepared from the new road by the side of the San-no-mia. The foundations of the passenger station are finished and only await the wooden superstructure; from here to the Ikuta temple crossing, ground on the south side of the line is at present in process of being raised to the level required for the goods station. The rails are double up to this point, and this department of the work is being proceeded with as rapidly as circumstances will admit. The fence on the sides of the line has only been carried for two miles and a half, the Government being of opinion that beyond that it will only be required in the neighborhood of villages, as there are no animals in the country which can stray. No gradient used on the line anywhere is steeper than 1 in 100, and one of them takes us Eastwards from this point past the bottom of the Race Course and over the old bed (now filled in) of the Ikuta-gawa. From here the principal peculiarity of this Railway begins to manifest itself. It is not a line constructed, as we have already said most of the earlier lines in any country are, along the basins of the river, but from one end to the other it crosses nearly at right angles the watershed of the district. Since artificial irrigation may be said to be the life of this part of Japan, it is not surprising that water, directly or indirectly, has been the moving cause of most of the engineering work. Soon after leaving the old river bed already mentioned, we pass over the present Ikuta-gawa by a bridge 77 feet 6 in. in length, of wooden girders supported on wooden piles, and further on the Togano-gawa is crossed by a bridge, 79 feet long, of wooden girders on stone piers, and beyond this there is no specially noticeable feature till we reach the first of the three tunnels which the line boasts—that under the bed of the Ishiya-gawa, which is followed at a short distance by that under the Sumiyoshi-gawa. These tunnels are built of brick; the former is 200 feet and the latter 165 feet in length; both are circular arches, with a flat segment invert, and are 12ft. 6in. high over the rails, and both are constructed for a single line only, being the only important works on the section which were too far advanced to be affected by the orders which were issued for the doubling of the line. Two miles more bring us to the third and last of the tunnels—that under the Ashya-gawa—which we believe to have presented the greatest engineering difficulties of any individual piece of work on the whole section, and which we have heard pronounced by authority which ought to be able to judge, to be, as it stands, the finest piece of brickwork and masonry in Japan, not to say East of Calcutta. It is a three-centred ellipse, with a circular invert of fifteen inches depth in the centre. It is 365 feet long, and covers two lines of rails. Of course the channels of these three last water-courses had to be diverted during the works, and to show the force with which the torrents come down in wet weather, we may mention that in digging the foundations, stones were found up to the weight of 10 tons, which had been brought down from the hills by the water; and the amount of supervision necessary may be imagined when it is remembered that of the workmen of necessity employed, none had ever laid a brick before. All three tunnels were made without an accident. To a clear understanding of the nature of the works up to this point, we should explain that hitherto the line has passed over ground near the base of the hills, and steeply sloping to the sea, so that some sixteen or seventeen curves have been necessary, of radii varying from four hundred and forty yards to two miles, and that from Kobe to the bridge over the Muko-gawa, upon which we are now close, the drainage and artificial irrigation of the land have necessitated the construction of two hundred and eight culverts, of which one piece of permanent way contains an average of thirty to the mile for two miles together.

After passing through the last tunnel, we enter upon a different country altogether; the hills trend away in a North-Easterly direction towards Kioto, and after a deep cutting, the line passes on an embankment through a continuous succession of low-lying paddy-fields. The engineering works on this portion of the line are not less important than those we have already mentioned, but there is in them an almost entire lack of variety. This embankment is eleven miles long (less, of course, the aggregate length of the bridges,) and, close to the Muko-gawa bridge, is thirty feet high; the culverts throughout this district might perhaps more properly, from their size, be called bridges, as although the streams running

through them at present are generally speaking insignificant looking dribblets, the whole country is liable to sudden and heavy floods, and any damming up of the flood water would result in most serious damage to the embankment. Two of these openings—the first and fourth, counting Eastwards—are really arched bridges. The first is over the Shindin-gawa; the next opening is a wooden trussed girder bridge on stone abutments, and having one span of 40 feet, over the Shiku-gawa, and has two spans of 30 feet each which brings us within a quarter of a mile of Nishinomia Station, of which the passenger platforms are built but not the superstructures. From here there is a gap of two miles in the rails, and there is nothing to notice for a mile and a quarter farther—till we come, that is, to the village of Kaurubayashi, where there is a flood opening of fifteen spans of 20 feet each. From here a rise of one in a hundred leads to the other and last of the arched bridges, that over the Shimbori-gawa. We may mention that a cutting (the heaviest on the line), through which we passed before reaching the Shiku-gawa, exposed a stratum of peat, which burns well. We now arrive at the Muko-gawa, which is crossed by the first of the three bridges which form the distinctive feature of this half the line, as the tunnels do of the other. This bridge is an iron "Warren girder" bridge of twelve spans of 70 feet each, resting on iron screw piles of 2 feet 9 in. diameter, having wrought iron blades of 5 feet diameter and 5 in. pitch. In the stretch between this river and the next—the Kansaki-gawa—there is one curve, with a radius of a mile, and six flood openings varying from 100 to 180 feet in width (not measuring the thickness of the piers), the spans being 20 feet each. They are built of granite to flood level and backed with brick, nearly all the culverts here being identical in construction, and varying only in size. The Kansaki station is about half a mile West of the Kansaki bridge; the platform is prepared on ground raised some 6 or 7 feet above the level of the paddy-fields, and the superstructure will probably be erected when the frost shall have finally gone. This will be rather made from it to Kansaki village and to join the road to Amagasaki and Itami—the latter a large sake brewing town in the plains, about three miles to the North of the Station. The iron bridge which crosses the Kansaki-gawa is identical in construction with that at the Muko-gawa, but consists of seventeen spans. A short stretch, containing five more culverts (the last of which, of sixty feet span, is noticeable as being bridged by small iron "Warren girders" instead of wooden ones) brings us to the other remaining iron bridge—that over the Jusho-gawa, which, though only of nine girders, is perhaps the most taking to the eye of the three, as the Jusho-gawa has always water in it. The screw piles on which these bridges rest are shortest at the Muko-gawa, none there being longer than 34 feet and none more than 22 feet in the ground; at the Jusho-gawa the longest are 40 feet, of which 30 are in the ground, while at the Kansaki-gawa they reach to the length of 64 feet, all but 10 of which have been screwed down. On the first and second (in the order just mentioned) the longitudinal sleepers to carry the rails are being laid, but at Kansaki the piles are not yet all screwed down to the requisite depth. The reason of this is that an insufficient length of piling for all the three bridges was at first sent out from England, and it was decided to finish the other two bridges with the materials which had arrived, leaving the Kansaki bridge to the last. Forges were erected on the spot, and as the plates came afterwards to hand they were there bent into the necessary curve and rivetted, till the piles had acquired the desired length. Altogether these bridges are the most showy pieces of work on the section; the eye can detect no departure from their mathematical perfection, no flood in the rivers has yet caused any perceptible vibration, and they reflect the highest credit on the professional skill which has placed them in position. Between the Kansaki and Muko-gawa bridges an at present isolated length of way is now being laid, and so far sand ballast has been used, the rails resting on iron "pot sleepers," which are said to answer well where sand ballast can be obtained (though we rather suspect it will be found an expensive road to keep in repair), but Eastwards from the Jusho-gawa bridge, to which the rails have been laid from Osaka, the ballast used is gravel and the sleepers are the more familiar cross ones of wood. With the exception of three more large culverts, there is no engineering feature of importance till the Station Yard at Osaka is reached. Here there is not so much actually to see, as at many other points, owing to the short time which has elapsed since it has been found possible to commence work in earnest. A space of about 40 acres of paddy-land to the South-East of the Umeda Temple and on the North-West edge of the town, has been marked out with poles, and part of this has been filled in to a depth of 3 feet 6 in. with sand, and the ditches which crossed it have been collected and formed into a canal adjoining the site of the future

goods station, thus giving access by water to all parts of Osaka. When the works here are completed the Station Yard will contain a little over five miles of rails, and in the shape of buildings, a passenger station (brick) and appurtenances, with four lines of rails, a goods and cattle station, locomotive and carriage repairing shops, running, carriage and coal sheds, with a separate shed for the proposed Mint Branch, the disposition of which buildings of course varies slightly from what may be seen in the yard at Kobe,—the latter being a "terminal" while that at Osaka is a "through" station. At the time of our recent visit the passenger station (a two-storied building, with offices upstairs, and a foot-bridge of 51 feet span for the convenience of passengers), was almost complete, though only commenced the second week in November; the carriage shed was under way and the masonry foundation of a 40 feet turntable was down, as also the stone piers for the bridges by which the main line and the Mint tramway will cross the canal above-mentioned; the old tramway was standing as before, and a single line runs to the South-West down to the Adji-kawa—better known probably, to most of our readers, as the "Osaka river."

If this short description should succeed in making the general appearance of the Kobe and Osaka Section of the Imperial Railways tolerably plain to those of our readers who cannot explore for themselves, we shall consider ourselves amply repaid for our peregrinations, and it only remains for us publicly to extend to all the officials on the line our thanks for the courtesy which we invariably met with during our rambles.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16, *Dorothy*, British ship, McLean, 760, from Newport, 21st September, Coal, to M. M. Co.
Feb. 17, *Canton*, British steamer, McNabb, 1,215, from Shanghai, February 12th, General, to Kniffier & Co.
Feb. 18, *Schiller*, German barque, Dincklage, 352, from Takow, January 29th, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.
Feb. 19, *Elizabeth Nicholson*, British ship, 906, Webster, from London, October 2nd, General, to Van Oordt & Co.
Feb. 19, *Mikado*, German barque, Lenipferdt, 343, from Shanghai and Kobe, February 14th, Kerosine, to Netherlands Trading Co.
Feb. 19, *Rebecca*, German brig, Schoeppen, 236, Sugar, to Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16, *Vanguard*, British ship, Luckee, 645, for London, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.
Feb. 17, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Feb. 18, *Anna*, Swedish 3-masted schooner, Linddall, 164, for Takow, Ballast, despatched by The Captain.

REPORTS.

The British ship *Dorothy* reports, nothing remarkable to have happened during the passage till off the Coast of Australia, on 23rd December, when a heavy sea broke on board, carrying away bulwarks, and staying in the front of the poop; the water deluging the cabin, and damaging a great quantity of stores. Passed South Cape of Van Diemens land, December 25th; and crossed the Equator in the Pacific, January 18th, in Long. 167 deg. East.
The German barque *Schiller* reports strong northerly winds during the passage.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Canton	McNabb	Uncertain
Madras	J. Bernard	Hongkong
Menzaleh	Mourrut	Hongkong
Naruto	DuBois	Hioo
Oregonian	Harris	Shanghai and Ports

SAILING SHIPS.

Dorothy	760 McLean	Uncertain
Eastern Chief	401 Carr	Uncertain
Elizabeth Nicholson	906 Webster	Uncertain
Flying Spur	735 Croote	Uncertain
Irene	263 Behrens	Uncertain
Mikado	343 Lenipferdt	Uncertain
Pride of the Thames	383 Burdiss	Uncertain
Rebecca	436 Schoeppen	Uncertain
Schiller	352 Dincklage	Uncertain

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gun-boat ...	Thistle	Captain H. Leet.
American corvette ...	Idaho	
American gun-boat ...	Saco	Captain McDougal
American sloop ...	Ashuelot	Capt. Camell
French gun-boat ...	Bourayne	Capt. Bose

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Glenartney" str.
 FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Priam" str.; "Antenor" str.
 FROM LONDON.—
 FROM GLASGOW.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—
 FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Eme" "Ada
 Iredale."
 FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—
 YOKOHAMA.—"Seawell,"
 FROM "HAMBURG.—"Diamant."
 FROM NEWPORT.—
 FROM CARDIFF.—"Westminster."
 FROM HONGKONG.—
 FROM BREMEN.—"Humboldt" str.

LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Yorkshire" str.; "Cawdor Castle" str.
 AT LIVERPOOL.—"Patroclus" str.; "Hector" str.
 AT GLASGOW.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Harrington" "E. C. Clarke;"
 "Mary Ann Wilson."
 AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Sarah Scott."
 AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Chusan."
 AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Merse."
 AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—
 AT LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—

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NOTICE.

FROM this date the Undersigned will continue the
 Business of the Firm of A. FABRE & Co., on
 behalf of the Liquidation and no longer in the name of
 A. FABRE & Co.

J. HORMANN.
 W. BAADER.

Yokohama, February 13, 1874.

d. & m. 1w.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to
 the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of
 Cargo from this Port at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT.

No. 44.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872.

tf

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. COLGATE
 BAKER and Mr. HOFFMAN ATKINSON in
 our firm ceased on 31st December, 1873.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, January 31, 1874.

d. & w. F. 14. tf.

Societe Anonyme Franco-Japonaise.

THE authority of Mr. CHARLES BRAESS to sign our
 firm per procuration ceased from this date.

G. BLAKEWAY,
 Manager.

Yokohama, February 20, 1874.

1m.

Reuter's Telegram Company, (LIMITED.)

UNTIL further notice is given Telegrams will be
 despatched by the undersigned for Europe, Amer-
 ica, &c., at 3 p.m. each day (Sundays excepted).

W. H. TALBOT,
 Agent.

Yokohama, 10th May, 1873.

tf

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.														
			Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs.				
					Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Feb.	14	29.74	40.0	39.0	33.0	23.6	.121	.508	N.	.93	4	41.0	29.5	35.2	.27	4
Sunday ...	"	15	29.95	45.5	37.5	34.0	28.9	.156	.696	N. W.	.16	1	44.5	21.0	32.7	.00	3
Monday ...	"	15	30.35	47.5	37.0	33.0	27.0	.142	.621	N.	.13	0	38.0	24.0	31.0	.00	3
Tuesday ...	"	17	30.23	55.5	40.5	36.5	30.7	.170	.676	N.	.10	6	43.5	31.0	37.2	.00	2
Wednesday ...	"	18	30.13	55.0	41.0	38.0	33.9	.195	.719	Calm.	.00	8	54.0	30.5	42.2	.00	2
Thursday...	"	19	30.32	56.0	42.0	37.5	31.1	.173	.642	N. W.	.16	10	49.5	40.5	45.5	.00	2
Friday ...	"	20	30.07	55.0	47.0	43.0	38.4	.232	.720	N.	.62	3	44.0	39.0	41.5	.29	4
Mean ...			30.11	50.6	40.5	36.4	30.5	.169	.654		.30	4	44.9	30.7	37.9	.08	2.8

CAMP, Yokohama, February 20th, 1874.

J. H. SANDWITH,—Lieut.,
 R. M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 21st, 1874.

(The following is taken from the report compiled for our MAIL EDITION for transmission by the "Alaska.")

Our last Mail Summary was published on the 9th instant, for transmission *via* Suez. The following mails have since arrived and have been despatched. Arrivals:—February 13th, P. & O. s. s. *Madras*, from Hongkong, with London mails of the 26th December. Departures:—February 10th, P. & O. s. s. *Delta*, for Hongkong; February 17th, M. M. s. s. *Volga*, for Hongkong.

The *Canton* (s. s.) and the *Elizabeth Nicholson* (sail.) from London, have arrived during the fortnight; as also the *Dorothy*, from Newport, with coal. The cargoes of the *Priam*, *Indus* and *Egeria* *via* Chinese ports have also been received.

The Chinese New Year has had its usual effect in restricting business within very narrow limits, and the serious intelligence which has been received from the southern provinces of the Empire—which we describe with greater minuteness elsewhere—have led to an utter stagnation of all branches of trade. A sense of uneasiness is said to prevail among the native mercantile class and their absolute unwillingness to enter upon fresh business amply evidences their serious apprehensions. Meanwhile stocks of all descriptions of imports are accumulating and the condition of business is deplorably bad.

Cotton Fabrics.—During the past fortnight the business done in *Shirtings* has been on a less active scale, and the sales which are reported do not exceed 12,500 pieces. Prices are somewhat weaker, and the increase of stocks being very marked no legitimate hope for improvement can be entertained. No other cotton fabric calls for special notice—except possibly *Velvets* which have changed hands at a heavy decline—and the transactions which have taken place are slight and unimportant. Quotations are nominal.

Yarns.—A fair amount of business has been transacted but at progressively weaker rates. The demand has been for numbers 16 to 24. There is no enquiry for numbers 28 to 32.

Woollens.—The condition of the market may be described as one of complete stagnation. This is no doubt attributable to some extent to the new year's festivities but is more largely due to the disturbance of business from political causes and the condition of affairs in the southern provinces. The transactions of the past fortnight are extremely light and scarcely deserve enumeration and the quotations we append must be accepted as largely nominal.

Iron and Metals.—The arrival of the *Elizabeth Nicholson* from London has largely added to the stock of Iron on hand here. In all classes of Metal an uneasy feeling is discernible from which we are inclined to augur unfavourably. The native trade have a number of contracts running, and as their purchases are exclusively for the satisfaction of current wants transactions are not of great importance.

Stocks may be stated as follows:—of Iron, *Flat* and *Round* 8,400 piculs; *Nail rod* 6,500 piculs; *Hoop* 2,000 piculs. Settlements reported are:—420 piculs of *Nail rod* and 500 piculs *Bar*.

We quote closing rates as under.

Sugar.—*Formosa* continues in fair enquiry at lower rates. Arrivals since our last are:—the *Rebecca* and *Schiller*; the former with 3,730 baskets, which has been sold at \$3.77½. The *Schiller's* cargo consists of 9,100 bags. Transactions in white sugar have been very trifling at our last quotations.

Kerosene Oil.—There has been a small business at slightly advanced rates. The demand has led to a hardening in price, and holders are firmer in their demands.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.		WOOLLENS.—Continued.	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Sateens (Cotton) " " "	00.15 to 00.17
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.17½ to \$2.20	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. " "	6.50 to 8.60
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. " "	2.55 to 2.57½	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. " "	6.00 to 7.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. " "	2.52½ to 2.60	Mousselines delaine, (plain) 30 to 31 in. pry. d.	0.16 to 0.19
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. " "	2.93½ to 2.95	ditto (printed) " " "	0.26 to 0.35
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in " "	neglected.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal " "	2.45 to 2.60	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in " "	0.35 to 0.80
64 to 72 " ditto " " " "	2.70 to 2.85	Blankets " " limited enquiry per lb.	0.36 to 0.42½
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.45 to 1.50		
7 " " " " " "	1.75 to 1.80		
Drills, English—15 lbs. " " " "	3.15 to 3.25		
Handkerchiefs Assorted " " per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) " " per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) " " " "			
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. " "	1.50 to 1.75		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. " " per lb.	0.87½ to 0.99		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. " " per pce.	8.00 to 9.00		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. " "	0.90 to 0.95		
Taffetaelase single weft 12 yds 43 in. " "	2.40 to 2.60		
ditto (double weft) " " "	2.70 to 2.90		
Cotton Yarns.		Metals and Sundries.	
No. 16 to 24 " " " " per picul:	38.00 to 40.00	Iron flat and round " " " " per pel.	4.00 to 5.00
" 28 to 32 " " " " " "	39.00 to 39.50	" nail rod " " " " " "	4.40 to 5.50
" 38 to 42 " small stock nom. " "	45.00 to 47.00	" hoop " " " " " "	5.00 to 5.10
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.		" sheet " " " " " "	
Camlets 58 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. Asstd. per pce	17.50 to 18.00	" wire " " " " " "	10.00 to 12.00
ditto Black " " " " " "	17.00	" pig " " " " " "	
ditto Scarlet " " " " " "	18.50 to 19.50	Lead " " " " " "	Nominal.
Lastings 30 yds. 31. " "	14.00 to 16.00	Tin Plates " " " " " " per box.	8.70
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto " "	5.00 to 5.50	Formosa in Bag " " " " " " per picul.	3.95 to 4.00
Orleans 30 yds. 32 in. (plain) ditto " "	4.50 to 5.00	in Basket " " " " " "	3.70 to 3.75
Italian Cloth 30 yards 31 inches per yd.	00.28 to 00.35	China No. 1 Ping fah " "	8.50 to 8.60
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak " "	7.70 to 8.00
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak " "	7.30 to 7.50
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah " "	6.80 to 7.10
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw " "	6.10 to 6.60
		do. No. 6 E-pak " "	5.40 to 5.70
		Swatgw " " " " " " " "	3.50 to 3.70
		Daitoong " " " " " " " "	3.50 to 3.75
		Sugar Candy " " " " " " " "	10.00 to 11.25
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) " "	14.50 to 14.75
		Rice " " " " " " " "	2.65

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

Silk.—The fact, on which we have to lay most stress in our report for the past fortnight, is the extreme scarcity of good Hanks in the market. Silk reeling has been discontinued during the cold weather, prices are high in the interior, and arrivals have been very scanty.

The demand has continued active, but settlements after an unusually large per centage of the purchases being rejected, result in 450 bales of Hanks, and 150 bales of Oshin. The stock is reduced to 2,000 bales, a great portion of which seems at present to be scarcely fit for export except at a large discount on present rates.

Prices have further receded \$10 to \$20—a reduction which is far from affording a compensation for the inferiority of the goods on offer.

Telegrams, dated Lyons, 17th instant, report a further fall on all silks.

Tea.—The closing week's business in tea has been a little more animated than reported in our last issue on 14th instant, amounting to 4,000 piculs; and with amount settled since our last Mail Summary forming a grand total of somewhat over 7,000 piculs.

Prices have run somewhat irregular through the whole period. In the early part they have been fairly supported, but, towards the close, they are quiet if not decidedly weaker.

The bulk of purchases have been made in Medium and Good Medium grades, some 600 or 700 piculs of Fine and Finest classes having found buyers at from \$41 to \$44 per picul for the former, and \$45 to \$50 for the latter. Arrivals continue moderate and do not materially increase stock in first hand here which is small, and mostly of poor quality.

Prices close as noted under, but must be taken on the whole as rather nominal. The quality of the bulk of parcels offering is, as usual at this time of the season, very inferior, the leaf having lost colour and fragrance, and is generally found very unfitted for firing the length of time required for the American market without heavy loss.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex 6 mos. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.48 @ 6 mos.
Silk:—		per picul		
HANKS.	Maebaeli and Shinshiu } Extra none. ...	\$680.00 nominal.	26s. 1d.	frs. 73
	Best ...	\$640.00 to \$670.00	24s. 8d. to 25s. 9d.	frs. 68 to frs. 72
	Good ...	\$590.00 to \$620.00	22s. 10d. to 23s. 11d.	frs. 63 to frs. 67
	Medium ...	\$560.00 to \$580.00	21s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.	frs. 60 to frs. 63
	Inferior ...	\$500.00	19s. 7d.	frs. 55
Oshin	Extra ...	\$670.00	25s. 9d.	frs. 72
	Best ...	\$610.00 to \$650.00	23s. 7d. to 25s. d.	frs. 65 to frs. 70
	Good ...	\$520.00 to \$580.00	20s. 4d. to 22s. 6d.	frs. 56 to frs. 63
	Medium ...	\$520.00 to \$580.00	20s. 4d. to 22s. 6d.	frs. 56 to frs. 63
HAMATSKI		Inferior to Best ...	17s. 10d. to 18s. 6d.	frs. 49 to frs. 51
Tea:—				
Common ...		\$18.00 to 24.00	}	
Good Common ...		26.00 to 30.00		
Medium ...		31.00 to 34.00		
Good Medium ...		36.00 to 38.00		
Fine ...		41.00 to 44.00		
Finest ...		45.00 to 50.00		
Choice ...		nominal.		
Choicest ...		"		
Sundries:—				
Mushrooms ...		\$36.00 to 43.00		
Isinglass ...		\$30.00 to 35.00		
Sharks' Fins ...		\$17.00 to 40.00		
White Wax ...		\$13.00 to 15.00		
Bees Do. ...		\$40.00 to 50.00		
Cuttle fish ...		\$10.75 to 11.50		
Dried Shrimps ...		None.		
Seaweed, ...		\$ 1.00 to 3 20		
Gallant ...		None.		
Tobacco ...		\$ 8 50 to 12.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange and Bullion.—The Chinese New Year has largely interfered with the business of the closing week, and very little has been done in exchange.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' Sight....	4s. 3½d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand par.	
" " Bank Bills on demand	4s. 2½d.	" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½ per cent discount.	
" " Credits.....	4s. 3½d. @ 1	" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 102	
" Paris, Bank Bills.....	5.42	" 30 days' sight Private.... 104	
" " Private	5.46	" New York Bank Bills on demand... 102	
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand..... 73½		" 30d. s. Private..... 104	
" " Private Bills 10 days sight 74		Gold Yen..... 41½	
		Kinsatz	411

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

J. THOMPSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LEWELLYN & CO., SHANGHAI

continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus
Ilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

e Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

11

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

1f.



JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following
Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use
throughout England India and the Colonies.Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire
Percussion Caps,chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Car-
dage Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns,
Fire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

and every Description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

Frederick Joyce & Co.,

PATENTREES AND MANUFACTURERS,

7, Upper Thames Street, London.

Yokohama, February 4, 1873.

1f.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.

ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING
Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26ins.

G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,
ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTO-
RIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES
(GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the
first Cities and Countries in the World.ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS
FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, September 13, 1873.

25ins.

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the vessel to which it is applied.The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the
capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament,
but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from
injury, and insuring its genuineness.Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and
Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

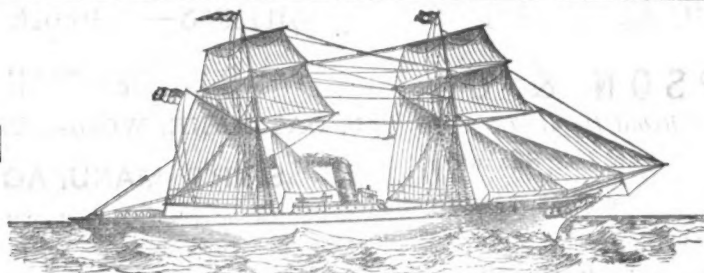
MANUFACTURERS of every description of CHE-
MICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRA-
PHIC, and other PREPARATIONS. OIL PRESSERS,
DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS in
Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and
Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books,
and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists'
Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c.Upon application, Messrs. BURGOYNE,
BURBIDGES & Co. will forward their Price Current,
containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. are
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prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of
British Manufacture, and having made this an important
branch of their business, they are enabled to select the
cheapest and best goods, securing the extremest discounts;
they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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STEAM
AND



SAIL-
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SHIPS.

COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London
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Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.
Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



**THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

**THE GREAT CURE ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, **THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London.** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS

PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

COTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

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YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

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FRESH AND FINEBON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

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PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

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YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

50, 51, 52, SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICROSCOPICAL investigation has proved that the decayin substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the TOOTH POWDERS, PASTES, AND WASHES IN GENERAL USE have no effect upon these. Messrs GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, ROYAL DENTIFRICE, and ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR, completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the TEETH AND GUMS.



FOR THE TEETH.

Sole by Chemists, Perfumers and Storekeepers throughout the World

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { "SEDADENT," THE ONLY REAL CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE, prepared for general use after 25 years' experience in their own practice gives immediate relief by the painless destruction of the nerve and forms a Stopping. Price 1/4.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for stopping decayed and tender teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful for mastication, no matter how far decayed. Price 1/6.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums, whitens the teeth without leaving between them any trace of powder, and gives brilliancy to the Enamel. Price 1/6.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { ROYAL DENTIFRICE, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Whitens and preserves the teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel. Price 1/6.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR—THE CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. A few drops in water produces a most pleasant, agreeable, and refreshing Mouth Wash; it hardens the gums, prevents the accumulation of tartar, gives the breath a delightful perfume, removing all traces of tobacco smoke or unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, and is an excellent detergent. Price 5/-.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { OSTEO-ENAMEL STOPPING, warranted to remain white and firm as the Tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores front teeth, and can be easily used. Sufficient to stop six Teeth. Price 5/-.

Full directions for use enclosed in each box.

"Messrs GABRIEL are particularly successful in their system of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which they fix firmly in the mouth by means of an ELASTIC GUM, without springs, painlessly, and without any operation."

All correspondence must be addressed—

Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists,

72, LUDGATE HILL, CITY, LONDON

THOMPSON & CO.

AGENTS,

MEDICAL HALL.

Yokohama November 9, 1872.

24ms:

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times," July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:— Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholice, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Yokohama, September 6, 1873.

ins.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

59. MAIN STREET, 59.

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Storekeepers, Outfitters, Provision Merchants, Ship-Chandlers & Compravore

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

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FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, BEDDING, HOUSE LINEN, AND SHEETING.
TOILET SETS OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS, CUTLERY AND GLASSWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE DINNER AND DESSERT SETS, STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OILMENS STORES,

Of the Best known Brands, and at Strictly Moderate Prices.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, AND GASALIERS OF ALL SORTS. SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS, RIDING WHIPS.

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Under the Management of an Experienced London Cutter.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. A LARGE STOCK ON HAND OF SUPERFINE CLOTH
DOESKINS AND KERSEYMERE, VENETIAN, AND MELTON CLOTH; ANGOLAS,
FRIEZES, BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTHS.

REAL SABLE AND OTHER SKINS FOR COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Also,

UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, MERINO, WOOLLEN, AND
COTTON SOCKS, MITTENS, LINEN SHIRTS, AND COLLARS; CRIMEAN SHIRTS
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS. NECKTIES, SCARVES, BRACES.
KID, DOG-SKIN, DOE-SKIN AND WOOLLEN GLOVES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*Portmanteaus, Dressing Cases and Bags, and every Travelling
Requisite.*

NEW BOOKS,

RECEIVED EVERY MAIL FROM HOME.

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ALWAYS ON HAND AT MODERATE PRICES.

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